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We select from Rev. H. W. Beecher's Lecture on "Industry and Idleness" the following portraits of some classes of idlers, which the reader will perceive are drawn from the life, as we too often see it.

THE IDLER WHO HAS NOTHING TO DO.

He follows no vocation; he only follows those who do. Sometimes he sweeps along the street with consequential gait; sometimes perfumes it with wasted odors of tobacco. He also haunts sunny benches, or freezy piazzas. His business is *to see*; his desire to be seen,—and no one fails to see him; so gaudily dressed, his hat sitting aslant on a wilderness of hair, like a bird half started from its nest; and every thread arranged to provoke attention. He is a man of honor; not that he keeps his word, or shrinks from meanness. He defrauds his laundress, his tailor, and his landlady. He drinks and smokes at other men's expense. He gambles, and swears, and fights,—when he is too drunk to be afraid; but still he is a man of honor, he has whiskers, and looks fierce, and wishes very much to have mustachios, and say, "*upon my honor, sir! Do you doubt my honor, sir!*"

Thus he appears by day; by night he does not appear: he may be dimly seen flitting; his voice may be heard loud in the carousal of some refection cellar, or above the songs and uproar of a midnight's return, and home staggering. This well-dressed creature is only a disguised beast; take from him articular speech, and thrust him over upon his hands, and the natural philosopher would classify him without a moment's hesitation.

The next of this brotherhood excites our pity. He began life most thriftily, for his rising family he was gathering an ample subsistence, but involved in other men's affairs, he went down in their ruin. Late in life he begins once more, and at length, just secure of an easy competence, his ruin is compassed again. He sits down quietly under it, complains of no one, envies no one, refuseth the cup, and is even more pure in morals than in better days. He moves on from day to day, as one who walks under a spell—it is the spell of lethargy, of despondency, which nothing can disenchant or arouse. He neither seeks work nor refuses it. He wanders among men a dreaming gazer, poorly clad, always kind, always irresolute; able to plan nothing for himself, nor to execute what others have planned for him. He lives and he dies a discouraged man, and the most harmless and excusable of all idlers.

I have not mentioned the fashionable idler, whose riches defeat every object for which God gave them birth. He has a fine form, and manly beauty, and the chief end of life is to display it. With notable diligence he ransacks the market for rare and curious fabrics, for costly seals, and chains, and rings. A coat poorly fitted, is the unpardonable sin of his creed. He meditates upon cravats, employs a profound discrimination in selecting a hat, or a vest, and adopts his conclusions upon the tastefulness of a button, or a collar, with the deliberation of a statesman. Thus comparisoned, he saunters in fashionable galleries, and flaunts in stylish equipage, or parades the streets with simpering belles, or delights the itching ears with compliments of flattery, or with choicely culled scandals. He is a reader of fiction, if they be not too substantial; a writer of cards, and short letters, and is especially conspicuous in albums. Gay and frivolous, rich and useless, polished till the enamel is worn off; his whole life serves but to make him an animated puppet of pleasure. He is as corrupt in imagination, as he is refined in manners; he is as selfish in private as he is generous in public; and even when he gives to another it is given for his own sake. He worships where fashion worships—to day at a theatre, to morrow at a church, as either exhibits the whitest band, or the most polished actor. A gaudy, active, and indolent butterfly, he flutters without industry, from flower to flower, until summer closes, and frosts sting him, and he sinks down and dies, unthought of and unremembered.

One other portrait may be drawn,—of a business man, who wishes to subsist by his occupation, while he attends to everything else. If a sporting club goes to the woods he must go. He has set his line in every hole in the river, and dozed in the summer day under every tree along its bank. He rejoices in a riding party—a sleigh ride—a summer frolic—a winter's glee. He is every body's friend, universally good natured, for ever busy where it will do him no good, and remiss where his business requires activity. He takes amusement for his main business, which other men employ as a relaxation and the serious labor of life which other men are mainly employed in, he knows only as a relaxation. After a few years he fails, his good nature is somewhat clouded, and as age sobers his buoyancy, without repairing his profitless habits, he soon sinks to a lower grade of laziness, and to ruin.

It would be endless to describe the wiles of idleness; how it creeps upon men, how it secretly mingles with their pursuits, how much time it purloins from the scholar, from the professional man, and from the artizan. It steals minutes, and clips off the edges from hours, and at length takes possession of days. Where it has its will, it sinks and drowns employment; but where necessity, or ambition, or duty, resists such violence, then indolence makes labor heavy; scatters the attention; put us to our tasks with wandering thoughts, with irresolute purposes, and with dreamy visions. Thus, when it may, it plucks out hours, and rules over them; and where this may not be, it lurks around them to impede the sway of industry, and turn her seeming toils to subtle idleness. Against so mischievous an enchantress we should be duly armed.

ELECTION OF POSTMASTERS BY THE PEOPLE.

Judge Allen has introduced into the House of Representatives the following important resolution, which we hope will be urged upon the House until acted upon:

Election of Postmasters by the People.—We are glad to see a movement in favor of this measure in Congress. This branch of Presidential patronage should be cut off. And, besides, the people of a neighborhood or town know best who can and will serve them effectually and faithfully. Mr. Allen, of Massachusetts, has introduced into the House of Representatives the following resolutions. Such a measure would doubtless meet the wishes of a vast majority of the people of the country:

"Whereas the best interests of the country demand that the great and rapidly increasing patronage of the Executive Department of the General Government be diminished, by transferring the power of appointment, whenever it can be done without prejudice to the public service, from the Executive to the people; and whereas the appointment of more than twenty thousand deputy postmasters constitutes the largest branch of that vast patronage: Be it therefore

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report, within thirty days an amendment to the Constitution, by which Congress shall be empowered to provide, as far as practicable, for the election of deputy postmasters by the qualified voters in the respective localities in which the post offices are situated: *Provided*, That if, in the opinion of said committee, Congress has already such constitutional power, said committee shall, instead of said amendment, report, within the time aforesaid, a bill to effect the aforesaid object."

OHIO DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Convention met at Columbia, Ohio, on the 8th. An attempt to obtain an endorsement of the Compromise was defeated, as was also an effort to nominate Mr. Allen as its choice for the Presidency. The old resolutions against Slavery were reaffirmed, and ground was taken in favor of Intervention to prevent Intervention.

"They further declare in favor of cherishing Democratic principles, wherever manifested; and then when one nation interfered in the affairs of another nation, it was a breach of the law of nations, and ought to be punished. That, as republicans, sooner than the manifested republican principles now existing in European nations should be crushed, they would come, ready to meet the shock of arms on the battle-field, to sustain them, if necessary. That the weak and timid conduct of our Government in sustaining the honor of our flag, and the interests of our citizens, was undignified and humiliating.

"The present tariff and system of currency were endorsed, and equal taxation applauded.

"After appointing delegates to the National Convention, they adjourned, with three cheers for the Ohio Democracy."

KOSSUTH IN GEORGIA.

The New York Herald, which publishes all sorts of things about Kossuth, (and about every thing else for that matter,) gives the following as one of its recent letters from Georgia:—

"I have noticed for some time, with feelings of disgust, the flattering editorials and distorted and sympathetic accounts of the arrival and glorious reception of M. Kossuth, on this continent; and permit me to say to you, as a humble patron of your paper, that I am perfectly disgusted at the mention of Kossuth's name, and I take this opportunity to request you to discontinue my paper until the excitement incident to M. Kossuth's arrival shall have subsided, as I am unwilling to see his name in any paper to which I am a subscriber

I believe that I express the sentiments of a majority of the citizens of this State, when I inform you that it is my opinion that the principles entertained by Kossuth and his companions in exile, are too nearly allied with red republicanism to offer any allurements to an American who is inspired with that love of liberty so characteristic of true and enlightened American citizens. Fanatics and trading politicians may here find an opportunity to promulgate their enthusiastic sentiments, and render themselves conspicuous by being the first to welcome a foreign despot and bigot to our shores; but to those engaged in other pursuits than that of nurturing the viper that may eventually prove the destroyer of our prosperity and happiness, the circumstance affords nothing interesting or instructive; and we would most respectfully dissent from a participation in acts so disgraceful to Americans; and we are unwilling to offer encouragement to any establishment engaged in the diffusion of sentiments so derogatory to our character as Americans and expounders of liberty."

A few cakes of the newly invented solidified milk have found their way to this country.—The article resembles, in color, consistency, weight, and feel, cakes of pale yellow soap.—One pound, grated into boiling water, will make several gallons of very good milk. Price, in England, one dollar per pound. It is not yet, we believe, for sale here. A friend, however, whom curiosity led to import a small quantity, has tried it, and assures us that it is all that it claims to be—a real blessing to mothers and mariners.

DEATH OF MARSHAL SOULT.

Marshal Soult died at his Chateau of Soult Berg on the 3d inst. The Journal Des Debats says:—

Marshal Soult was born in 1769, in the same year as the Emperor Napoleon, the Duke of Wellington, George Cuvier, Chateaubriand, and Walter Scott, and was consequently in his 82d year. With Marshal Soult is extinct the last and highest illustration of a period so fruitful in great things and in great *souvenirs*. His long and active career, which has exceeded that of all his companions in arms, has been marked with every success, and by the two fold glory given by the works of war and of peace. A great citizen, a great captain, a great administrator, a great politician, it may be said that the life of the Marshal has been complete.

The first lieutenant of the Emperor Napoleon marched as a private soldier under the standard of our armies 67 years ago, before the fall of the old monarch, and before the breaking out of the French revolution. He took an active and brilliant part in the most memorable campaigns of the revolution and the empire. When these gigantic struggles had ceased Marshal Soult came to occupy in the councils of the country that place which he could no longer fill on fields of battle. As Minister of War he devoted his genius as an administrator to the reorganization of the army under the critical circumstances in which the revolution of July had placed France.

"As President of the Council of Ministers at different times, he was one of the firmest, most intelligent, and most devoted supporters of that liberal and constitutional throne to which France owed eighteen years of repose, of happiness, of order and of true liberty. The indefatigable co-operation which the wise policy of Louis Philippe found in the talents and activity of the old warrior will remain in eternal honor both to one and the other. In September, 1847, the illustrious Marshal felt that the hour of repose had arrived. He wrote a very affecting letter to King Louis Philippe, begging him to accept his resignation of the functions of President of the Council, in which he was replaced by M. Guizot. In resigning himself to this painful separation, the King wished to give the marshal a striking testimony of his regret and of his gratitude in re-establishing for him the ancient dignity of Marshal General.

"Up to his last hour, the illustrious warrior remained faithful to the protestations of devotedness with which he concluded his farewell letter to the King. When the revolution of February had broken down the throne which he had so nobly served, the Marshal confined himself more strictly in his retreat, and refused to contract any engagement with the new powers which succeeded it. In the midst of the storms which were ready to fall on our unfortunate country, in the midst of the trials and adventurers which she is once more fatally precipitated. France will not see without deep regret the disappearance of this great man, illustrated by such long and glorious services, by such firm and constant devotedness to the principles of order, to the traditions of true patriotism and to wholesome policy.

Rev Dr. Wayland on Prohibitory Law.

To this I know of but two objections that can be urged. It may be said the grocer's property is his own, and he has a right to use it as he pleases. I know this is manifestly false. A grocer has precisely the same right in his property as any other man, and he has no more. He has no right to employ his property in the slave trade, nor in the purchase of counterfeit money, nor in the manufacture of false keys. All this every one sees. *It* is not then true of him, or any one else, that he has a right to use his property *as he pleases*.

Second, his right in his property is the same as that of any other man; it is the right of using it for the promotion of his own happiness, in any manner he chooses, *provided* he does not so use it as to *diminish the innocent happiness of his neighbors and the community* Now as the traffic in ardent spirits does diminish that happiness, he has no right to use it in that manner.

I therefore think the prohibition of the traffic in ardent spirits a fit subject for legislative enactment, and I believe the most happy results would flow from such prohibition!

SOUTHERN VIEWS.

The South Carolinian speaks thus of the Kossuth movement:—

"The people of the South cannot be participants in this missionary Republicanism. Their pursuits forbid it; *their institutions, safe only under the rule of a conservative foreign policy, forbid it; and it will be an evil day when the contagion of this wildfire takes effect among them.* The present is but another development of the utter dissimilarity existing between the ever restless spirit of rampant democracy prevailing at the North, and that Conservative Republicanism of the South, which is the citadel of her institutions and the guarantee of her prosperity. It is another incidental proof of the propriety of a *political separation* of two sections, whose people are, in almost every leading feature of true and sound republican principles, so utterly opposed to each other."

A Cultivator of fruit, whose example is referred to in the New England Farmer, keeps a circle of several feet about every tree clear of grass, and enriches with chip manure, bones, ashes and other fertilizing substances He has large crops of excellent fruit, which bring him more money than any of the neighboring farmers obtain from all their crops.

Scarlet fever is prevailing to an unexampled extent in the interior of this State. A correspondent, writing from Pittston, Luzerene county, says: "I suppose it would not be an exaggeration to say, that sixty or eighty children have died with it (the scarlet fever) in this township during the last six or eight weeks.—Some have lost all their offspring, consisting of five, and sometimes six, in number. The whole community is in mourning over the ruin Death has wrought, and desolation has fallen like a pall upon the hearthstones of once happy families, and smiling contented homes."—*Pennsylvanian.*

Politics.—The Delegates to the Baltimore Democratic National Convention, from Pennsylvania, have been chosen during the last week. The Buchanan party is decidedly in the ascendant, about forty of the delegates chosen being in favor of Buchanan for President, and only four or five for Cass.

MARRIAGE STATISTICS.

All mankind, (and womankind too,) seem to have a great interest in one kind of Statistics at least, that which relates to the holy state of matrimony. They generally inquire most sedulously into the last "new case" and even into the "premonitory symptoms," so that there are few things in which the history of individuals is better known than in this part of their domestic relations.

It is only of late years that Statisticians have taken the subject up by wholesale, and made it a part of Legislative inquiry. We have now, however, the results, in the aggregate of several European States, and some portions of the United States. It is in some stages of the rise and fall of Nations, of real importance to know the Statistics of Marriage. For example, in the decline of nations the marriages of all that part of the people who have not the means of self subsistence rapidly diminish. Now, in the declining days of Rome, the Knights and the Roman gentlemen generally, absolutely refused to marry, and Imperial Decrees were put forth requiring them to marry (!) because their neglect was positively reducing the strength of the Empire. This is one of the examples which may be given in illustration of Mr. Mather's great principles, that population is limited by the limits of food; for the Roman gentleman declined marriage because it was too expensive to keep a family. No such results are likely to occur in this food-producing country for centuries to come. In fact to early and reckless marriages is the opposite evil to which our country is more inclined. It is curious, however, to look a little into this matter, as illustrating the general Laws of the Social Economy.

In the city of Boston Statistics are much better preserved and attended to than in any other part of the country; and hence we know will bear a close approximation to truth—the general laws of man and Society, draw some general results which will show the proportion of marriages there:

Population in 1850,	138,783
Marriages in 1850,	2,567
Proportion of Marriages in the whole population,	1 in 54
Proportion of Marriages to poulation over 16 years of age,	1 in 37
Marriage under 20 years of age,	286
Proportion of Marriages to population between 15 and 20 years of age,	1 in 38
Marriages between the ages of 20 and 40 to population between those ages,	1 in 20
Marriages above the age of 40,	120
Proportion of Marriages in the population above the age of 40,	1 in 110
Predominance of males over females married between 25 and 30 years,	20 per ct.
Proportion of the whole number of Marriages between 20 and 30 years,	65 per ct.

From these proportions, it follows:

1. That *five sixths* of the American population marry between the age of 20 and 30. Of the whole number of marriages more than one half marry between 20 and 30 years of age.

2. That there is a considerable *discrepancy in ages*, at marriage, between males and females—the males being on an average from three to five years older than the females—as shown by the fact, that the largest proportion of females marry between the ages of 20 and 25, and the larget proportion of males between 25 and 30.

3. The fact that only 236 marriages out of 2,557 took place under 20 years of age, disproves the common idea that a very large portion of American women marry too young. But of 1,553 women married, 481 were under 20—which is but one sixth part.

4. The number who marry over 40 years of age is quite small. Of these, the largest number are widows and widowers.

In reference to second marriages, we have the following facts:

First marriages,	4,511	persons.
Second "	453	do
Third "	33	do
Fourth, "	7	do

We thus see that a little more than one tenth of married parties enter into second marriages; but the number of those who marry oftener is very small.

Some may be curious to know what difference there may be among men and women in the tendency to second marriages. The numbers are:

	MEN.	WOMEN
Second marriages,	254	219
Third "	18	5
Fourth, "	6	1

This seems to give men the greatest tendency to often marriage; but is not something due to the difference of *opportunities* in the *latter part* of life?

We have now given to our readers a glimpse into the figurative conditions of Matrimony much drier, doubtless, but also much more real than those other figures which flit through the poetic dreams of the young aspirant for matrimonial honors.—*Cin. Gaz.*

Origin of Newspapers. Mankind are indebted to Queen Elizabeth and Lord Burleigh for the first printed newspaper, which was entitled the 'English Mercurie.' The earliest number is still in the British Museum Library, and bears the date of July 23, 1588. During the civil wars, periodical papers, the champions of the two parties, were extensively circulated, and were edited by such writers as Meedham, Birkenhead, and L'Estrange, all men of considerable ability. In the reign of Anne, there was but one daily paper, the 'Daily Courant., The first provincial journal in England was the 'Orange Postman,' started in 1706; at the price of a penny, 'but a half penny not refused.' The earliest Scottish newspaper appeared, under the auspices of Cromwell, in 1652.

INVALUABLE REMEDIES.

We have no faith in quack remedies, but think it always the best plan to apply to a regular physician in cases of indisposition.—Here are some simple remedies, however, for very prevalent disorders which we have no hesitation in recommending, as infallible:

For sea-sickness—stay at home.
For drunkenness—drink cold water.
For health—rise early.
For accidents—keep out of danger.
To keep out of jail—pay your debts.
To be happy—be honest.
To please all—mind your own business.
To make money—advertise.
To do right—subscribe for a newspaper.
To have a good conscience—*pay the printer.*

Speech of Commodore Stockton,

AGAINST FLOGGING IN THE U. S. NAVY;

DELIVERED IN THE SENATE,

Jan. 7, 1852.

There is as much difference between American sailors in our whaling and coasting service, and sailors of other nations, as there is between the raw European emigrant and the sturdy son of one of our frontier pioneers. The emigrant will almost starve, while the pioneer is building his log house, enclosing his cornfield, and making himself an independent and useful man. I am of opinion that the nation whose service is supplied with the best common sailors, will excel in naval warfare, as well as in all maratime pursuits. I am further of opinion, that, in sensibility, education, courage, and industry, our sailors in the whaling and coasting service, excel those of all other nations. I am furthermore, of opinion that the superiority of the American sailors has decided the battle in our favor in many a bloody conflict, when, without that superiority, it might have been otherwise. I desire to secure and preserve that superiority; and for the promotion of that end, and for humanity's sake, I am utterly and irreconcilably opposed to the use of the lash in the navy, or anywhere else. The longest and most arduous voyages are made in the merchant service, without the use of the lash. In the polar seas, among the icebergs of the Arctic and Antarctic oceans, the interpid New Englander pursues his gigantic game, and hurls his harpoon; and after a three years' voyage, returns with the oily spoils of his adventurous navigation; but he owes none of his success, his patient endurance, his exemplary discipline, and indefatigable industry, to the guardian ministration of the lash. To say that men who can make such voyages and endure such hardships cheerfully and contentedly, cannot navigate their own national ships without the infliction of the infamous lash, is a libel. Is their nature changed the moment they step on the deck of a national vessel? Are they less men—less Americans—as soon as the custody of the American flag, or the national honor, is entrusted to their keeping. No sir! it is a libel. I do not mean to use the word in an offensive sense; it is one of those inconsiderate, thoughtless opinions which mankind seem to think they have a perfect right to express in regard to sailors. It is not long since I had a conversation on this subject with a gentleman who had for several years commanded fine ships in the merchant service, but who is now an honorable and active man of business in one of our large cities, and to whose integrity, generosity, and humanity I would entrust anybody but a sailor; after he had heard my views, he instantly replied: "Why, you seem to treat them like human beings." The theory that the navy cannot be governed, and that our national ships cannot be navigated without the use of the lash seems to be founded on the false idea that sailors are not men—not American citizens—have not the common feelings, sympathies, and honorable impulses of our Anglo-American race. I do not wonder, when I look back on the past history of the sailor, at the prevalence of this idea. His life has been a life of national — I will not say of systematic degradation. The officers who command him — the oldest, bravest, and best —have been accustomed from their boyhood, to see the sailor lashed about the ship's deck like a brute. He, who, by the laws of the service in which he is engaged, is treated, or is liable to be treated like a brute. Who, in social life, respects a man whose back has been scored at a whipping post? In what depth of contempt does such punishment sink its victim? And here is one of the worst evils of the system; it destroys those feelings of respect and kindness which officers should entertain for the sailors under their command. But this is only one of the worst evils of the system. It destroys the feelings of regard and respect which sailors should entertain for their officers. The truth is, there are no relations of affection and regard between them. The one is the oppressor, the other the oppressed, who may fear or hate, but he neither loves or respects his tyrant. * * *

Quite Emphatic.—At the Congressional banquet, Wednesday night, after the eloquent Magyar had closed one of his speeches, Senator Seward of New York, was loudly called for, and said:—

Gentlemen—I am too wise a man, to speak on any question at this time of night. When it was proposed first in the Senate to receive the illustrious guest of the nation, I was advised not to hurt it by advocating it. I shall not harm it now. I have only to say, gentlemen, that when the distinguished Secretary of State shall have gone his length, and the Senator from Illinois shall have gone his breath, and the Senator from Michigan his tether, I shall be found at their side for Hungary, and for liberty in Europe. Gentlemen, this is my principle, and my sentiment. The absolute governments of Europe, the United States will respect. They will observe the laws of nations, and they will expect all other powers to do the same.

Sir John Franklin Probably Safe!—The New York Tribune says it is just made public that the last person to communicate with Sir John Franklin, was Capt Martin, of the British Whaler Enterprise. It was in 1845. The Enterprise was alongside the Erebus in Melville Bay, and Sir John invited Captain Martin to dine with him, which the latter declined doing, as the wind was fair to the South. Sir John, while conversing with Capt. Martin, told him that he had five years' provisions, which he could make last seven, and his people were busily engaged in salting down birds, of which they had several casks full already, and twelve men were out shooting more. This renders it it highly probable that Sir John and his companions are still alive, cruising in that mysterious open sea which covers the Pole. What a narrative will theirs be should they ever return

Accident.—A gentleman, whose name we could not learn, slipped down in Franklin street last evening, and cut his head very badly. He was taken into a house ner by and a physician sent for, who dressed his wounds.

RULES FOR SPELLING.

The following Rules should be carefully committed to memory, as the knowledge of them will prevent that hesitation about the spelling of common words which is frequently experienced even by the well educated.

Rule I.—All monosyllables ending in *l*, with a single vowel before it, have double *l* at the close; *mill, sell.*

Rule II.—All monosyllables ending in *l*, with a double vowel before it, have one *l* only at the close, as, *mail, sail.*

Rule III. — Monosyllables ending in *l*, when compounded, retain but one *l* each; as *fulfil, skilful.*

Rule IV.—All words of more than one syllable ending in *l* have one *l* only at the close; as, *faithful, delightful*; except *befall, recall, unwell, downfall*, &c.

Rule V.—All derivatives from words ending in *l* have one *l* only; as *equality* from *equal*; *fulness*, from *full*; except they end in *er* or *ly*; as, *mill, miller*; *full, fully.*

Rule VI. — All participles in *ing* from verbs ending in *e* lose the *e* final; as, *have, having*; *amuse, amusing*; except they come from verbs ending in double *e*, and then they retain both; as, *see, seeing*; *agree, agreeing.*

Rule VII.—All adverbs in *ly* and nouns in *ment* retain the *e* final of their primitives: as, *brave, bravely*; *refinement*; except *judgment* and *acknowledgement.*

Rule VIII.—All derivatives from words ending in *er* retain the *e* before the *r*; as, *refer, reference*; except *hindrance*, from *hinder*; *remembrance*, from *remember*; *disastrous*, from *disaster*; *monstrous*, from *monster*; *wondrous*, from *wonder*; *cumbrous*, from *cumber*, &c.

Rule IX.—All compound words, if both end not in *l*, retain their primitive parts entire; as, *millstone, chargeable, graceless*; except *always, also, deplorable, although, almost, admirable*, &c.

Rule X.—All monosyllables ending in a consonant, with a single vowel before it, double that consonant in derivatives; as, *sin, sinner*; *ship, shipping*; *big, bigger*; *glad, gladder*, &c.

Rule. XI. — Monosyllables ending in a consonant with a double vowel before it, do not double the consonant in derivatives: as, *sleep, sleeper*; *troop, trooper.*

Rule XII.—All words of more than one syllable ending in a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, and accented on the last syllable, double that consonant in derivatives; as, *commit, committee*; *compel, compelled*; *appal, appalling*; *distil, distiler.*

Rule XIII.—Nouns of one syllable ending in *y* change *y* into *ies* in the plural; and verbs ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, change *y* into *ies* in the third person singular of the present tense, and into *ies* in the past tense and past participal; as, *fly, flies*; *I apply, he applies*; *we replied, or have replied.* If the *y* be preceded by a vowel, this rule is not applicable; as, *key, keys*; *I play, he plays*; we have *enjoyed* ourselves.

Rule XIV. — Compound words whose primitives end in *y* change *y* into *i*; as, *beauty, beautiful*; *lovely, loveliness.*

TAPIOCA.

Everybody knows what tapioca is. No doubt all my readers have eaten it, when made into a good pudding, an hundred times. But do you know where it comes from, and how it is made? A few of you, perhaps, may know all about the matter, but I rather think most of you will find something new in this short article.

Tapioca is a kind of starch, prepared from the root of a plant which grows in South America, called cassava. It is termed by botanists, *janipha manihot.* There are two kinds of this plant; one with a sweet, and one with a bitter root. The sweet cassava root is known by a long fibrous cord running through the centre of it; while the bitter cassava has a highly poisonous juice. On account of the inconvenient cord in the former plant, the bitter root is preferred, and is extensively cultivated by Indians and others. The Indians poison the points of their arrows with the juice of the cassava; and so deadly are its effects, that the least scratch made with one of these arrows often proves fatal.

"But how is the tapioca made from this poisonous root?" I hear you all exclaim; "and how do I know there may not be some poison left?" A very sensible remark. The roots of the plant, after they are dug up and cleaned, are bruised or ground to a kind of paste, and placed in a bag, to allow the poisonous juice to run out, which is collected into a vessel, into which the Indian plunges his arrow, so as to poison its point.

After the root is drained, it is taken out of the bag, and thoroughly mixed in a large vessel of water. The heavier parts, consisting of woody tissue and other matters, fall to the bottom of the water, but the starch is diffused through the water. The water with the starch is poured off into another vessel, quite clean, and allowed to stand, while the settlings of the first vessel are thrown away. At the end of several hours the starch gradually falls to the bottom of the water. It is then collected and thorougely dried, and put in casks and boxes, ready for exportation.

The drying process mentioned evaporates all the remaining particles of poison that the root originally contains; so you need not be afraid of your pudding on that account. Besides, many very common things eaten by children will produce the most deadly kinds of poison. Apple seeds, for instance, can be made into one of the most deadly acids in the world. Bitter almonds furnish prussic acid, a very small drop of which would produce almost instant death. Lemon peel and orange peel are somewhat poisonous; as also various other every-day articles of constant use. Yet the bad qualities of such articles must be collected and refined before they are at all dangerous.—*Boys and Girls Magazine.*

A New Invention.—Mr. T. B. Rapp, has invented a new kind of tenement for the dead, to supercede metallic and wooden coffins. It is a coffin made of glass, which can be made air tight, and of sufficient strength to prevent bulging. The durability of glass is well known, and enclosed in a coffin of this description, the remains of the departed will be entirely protected, and decomposition be slowly performed. The price of the glass coffin is higher than when composed of the usual material. The invention is to be patented.—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

An awkward man, in attempting to carve a goose, dropped it on the floor.

"There now," exclaimed the wife, "we have lost our dinner!"

"Oh, no, my dear," answered he, "it is safe, for I have got my foot on it."

DIVING FOR SHELLS.

The following extract from "Rovings in the Pacific," a new work, relates the manner of diving for shells at the "Bow Island," so named by Cook:

"On arriving at the reef or knoll, the boat was secured by its painter to a projecting branch; and the divers proceeded to dive from it in all directions, and as they brought up the shells, so they threw them into the shallow water on the knoll, until the shells became scarce, or they became tired and wanted to pull into another station. Shell-fish of various descriptions are attached to and wedged in the coral branches, apparently having grown with their growth. On a still calm day you may see to the bottom at ten or twelve fathoms, as the shell fish when feeding reflect tints of the most brilliant and beautiful hue, and fish of every conceivable form and color may be seen sporting in the interstices of the coral branches.

It is a curious sight to watch the divers; with scarcely a movement they will dart to the bottom like an arrow, examine beneath every protruding rock, and, on continuing their investigatons, by a simple movement of the arm will propel themselves horizontally through the water, and this at the depth of seven or eight fathoms. I timed several by the watch; and the longest period I knew any of them to keep beneath the water was a minute and a quarter, and there were only two who accomplished this feat. One of them from his great skill, was nick-named by his companions the "Ofia'" (stone.) Rather less than a minute was the usual duration. In fine weather they can see the shells, when, if the water is deep, they dive at an angle for them and as the shells adhere firmly to the coral by strong beards, it requires no little force to detach them. I was astonished on one occasion at witnessing a diver, after one or two ineffectual attempts to tear away a large oyster, sink his legs beneath him, and getting a purchase with his feet against the coral, use both his hands and fairly drag it off. When they dive in very deep water, they complain of pains in their ears, and they sometimes come up with their noses bleeding, but it is rarely that you can get them to attempt such diving, as let the shells be ever so abundant, they will come up and swear there are none; the exertion, from the great pressure, is too painfully distressing. It has frequently happened, after a set of worn-out divers have sworn that no more shells could be obtained, that a fresh set has come and procured from fifty to sixty tons, without difficulty."

THE LITTLE NURSE.

During the summer of 1849, when the cholera was hurrying multitudes to their last rest, a highly respectable and interesting family was seized by the epidemic. Five of its members were prostrated at one time; and such was the alarm of the neighbors, that no one came to their assistance at the critical moment. When all seemed hopeless, there was one, the youngest child, of scarce five summers, who had been providentially spared for the occasion, who ministered as an angel. Her eldest sister, requiring the greatest attention, was the especial subject of one's care. And while the patient was writhing under the weight of disease, the little creature was seen watching with intense interest the pallid countenance of her sister. An unbidden tear traced her cheek; she seemed striving to divine some remedy that would alleviate the pain of the prostrate form before her, and suddenly quitting the room, as on the wings of love, procured a glass of cool water, returned, and, climbing up on a chair near the sick-bed, presented the sparkling draught, and in lisping accents said, "Drink this, my dear sister; it will cure you." She spoke as one who knew, for the patient drank, and recovered—though not until after the angel nurse had passed into the "world of spirits" herself, from the same disease; but her memory lingers as fresh as the violets that bloom around her resting place.

Belleville (Ill) *Sun.*

Improvements in Dagnerreotypes.

The Galena (Ill.) Advertiser states, that Mr. Hester has finished a daguerreotype for a gentleman in that city, in which the metallic appearance of the plate is wholly destroyed, and its place supplied by a background as agreeable to the eye as India paper. At first glance, says the Advertiser, the picture looks like a fine engraving, but the second shows you that there is, if not a grace, a delicacy of touch and pencilling beyond the reach of art. This pictur unlike any other daguerreotype the editor of that paper has examined, can be seen, like a painting or drawing, from any angle, the metallic tints being destroyed.

Good Training a Public Blessing.—John Howard mentions in his journal, that when he visited Amsterdam, he was surprised to find the general average of crime remarkably low. There were at the time of his visit but six delinquents in the jail of that rich commercial city; and what is still more remarkable, only eighteen debtors. The restraining agents were *moral*, not *material*, resulting from *education* and public opinion, rather than fear of bodily suffering. To be in prison for debt was considered as an indelible disgrace. The principle cause that debtors as well as capital offenders are few, is the great care that is taken to *train up the children of the poor*, and indeed of all others, to *industry*. They act upon this professed maxim, "Make them diligent, and they will be quite likely to be honest."

Mind your P's and Q's.—This phrase was, I believe, originally, "Mind your *toupées* and your *queues*," the *toupée* being the artificial locks of hair on the head, (which were curled with hot irons,) and the *queue*; (a bunch of hair tied behind,) of olden time. There used to be an old conundrum as follows:—Who is the best person to keep the alphabet in order? Answer: A barber, because he ties up the *queues* and puts *toupées* in irons.

XXXII. CONGRESS.

Washington, Monday, Jan. 19.

Senate.—The chair laid before the Senate the report of the Secretary of War, communicating the number and names of persons in that department; also a report of the expenditures of the National Armory, which were laid on the table and the printing ordered.

Mr. Fish presented the petition of the New York State Colonization Society, praying for the establishment of a line of mail steamers between the United States and Africa—referred to the Naval Committee.

Numerous petitions were presented, all of a private character.

Mr. Stockton presented a petition of several inventors urging the speedy completion of the Patent Office. They complain that the Patent Office is used for other purposes, to the injury of the rights and interests of inventors, growing out of the want of room for the proper exhibition of models, &c. The petition was read.

Mr. Stockton presented the petition of J. P. Levi, whose claim was rejected by the board of Commissioners on claims against Mexico, stating that injustice had been done him, and that the Board had lost his papers. He moved its reference to a select committee, with power to send for persons and papers. After a debate, the subject was tabled for the present.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution directing inquiry into the expediency of abolishing spirit rations in the navy, and increasing the monthly pay of enlisted men—laid over.

Mr. Stockton introduced a bill authorizing the Post Master General to contract for carrying the mail between Jersey City and Galway, Ireland; referred.

Mr. Clark introduced a joint resolution declaring adherence to the present long established principle of the U. S. against all entangling alliances, &c.; laid on the table, and printing ordered.

The following is Mr. Clarkes joint resolution:

"*Be it resolved*, &c.. That Congress recognizes, and re-affirms these manifest truths that Governments are instituted among men to secure the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and constitute a new government, laying its foundation upon such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness

"*Resolved*, That while we claim for ourselves these comprehensive rights of self government, and also as a consequence of sovereignty the right to be exempt from the coercive control or interference of others in the management of our internal affairs, we concede to others the same measure of right, and the same unqualified independence.

"*Resolved*, That it is upon the sacred principle of independent sovereignty that we recognize our intercourse with other nations, governments *de facto*, without inquiring by what means they have been established, or in what manner they exercise their powers.

"*Resolved*, That this government has solemnly adopted, and will perseveringly adhere to as a principle of international action, the advice given by Washington in his farewell address—"Observe good faith and justice towards all nations. Cultivate peace and harmony with all; give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel an example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. "Sympathy for a favorite nation betrays itself into a participation in the quarrels and wars of another, without adequate inducement or justification. Against the wiles of foreign influence, the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake, for foreign influence is the most baneful for Republican Governments." "The rule of conduct for us in regard to foreign nations is in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why bo interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, or entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor, or caprice?"

"*Resolved*, That while we cherish the liveliest sympathy to all who strive for freedom of opinion and for free institutions, yet we recognize one true policy in the great fundamental principles given to us by Jefferson, equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political, peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none.

"*Resolved*, That we adhere to these essential principles of non-intervention, as forming the true and lasting foundation of our prosperity and happiness, yet whenever a provident foresight shall warn us that our own liberty and institutions are threatened, then a just regard to our own safety will require us to advance to the conflict, rather than await the approach of the foes of constitutional freedom and liberty."

After various reports, &c., the private bills passed by the House on Friday, were taken up, read and referred to the appropriate committees.

Mr. Sebastian offered a resolution allowing a clerk to the Committee on Indian affairs, which was laid over.

The joint resolution making land warrants assignable, was laid over.

Mr. Underwood offered a substitute which in substance provides first that all warrants for military services, and all locations of the same be made assignable. The 2d section allows and fixes rates of compensation to land officers' location of the same section. The 3d allows compensation to land officers, payable out of the treasury, for locations of military warrants heretofore made. The 4th extends the act of 1850 to militia State troops and volunteers, who were called into military service, and whose services were paid for by the United States.—Sect. 5th, That on computation of time of service, a soldier shall be allowed one day for every 20 miles he may be distant from his home when discharged; and the same allowance for every 20 miles he may have marched to be mustered into service.

Mr. Sebastian offered an amendment repealing the proviso in the 9th section of the Act of February, 1848, which withheld bounty land from those troops who did not march to Mexico, which after a debate, was adopted.

Mr. Downs offered an amendment, which, after debate and numerous modifications, was also adopted; and provides that a pre-emptionist may pay for his land in warrants.

Mr. Walker offered an amendment providing that any person over 21 years of age, or the head of a family, who will settle upon public lands and cultivate the same for five years, shall have 160 acres without any charge. He asked for the yeas and nays on the amendment.

Mr. Phelps desired to be heard on this amendment, and it was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Clingman asked leave to offer the resolution, Whereas, some of the States of this Union have, in their constitutions, provided for the absolute exclusion of free negroes from their territory, while others sought to obtain the same object by legislation; and whereas, complaints have at times been made by other States and Nations, therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of the House of Representatives it is the unquestionable right of each one of the States to exclude, either wholly or partially from her territory, negroes, either free or slaves, and that the exercise of the right affords no just ground of complaint to other States or Nations.

Objection was made, and the suspension of the rules to introduce the resolution refused by 68 against 71.

The Senate then adjourned.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 20.

The Senate met at 12 1-2 o'clock. A message was received from the President, inclosing a report of the Secretary of State, calling attention to the payment of the next installment of the Mexican indemnity.

Mr. Seward presented certain resolutions of the Corporation of New York, offering to the United States suitable grounds in that City for the erection of a Mint.

Mr. Norris, of New Hampshire, offered a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Senate to audit and pay the accounts of Mr. Rivers, for publishing the Congressional debates. Laid over.

Mr. Seward laid the following on the table, intending to offer them as amendments to Mr. Clarke's joint resolutions introduced yesterday. Strike out all after the second resolution, and insert as a substitute:

Resolved, That, while the United States, in consideration of the exigences of society, habitually recognizes Governments *de facto* in other States, yet that they are nevertheless by no means indifferent when such a Government is established against the consent of any people, by usurpation, or by armed intervention of foreign Nations.

Resolved, That, considering that the people of Hungary, in the exercise of the right secured to them by the laws of nations, in a solemn and legitimate manner asserted their national independence, and established a Government by their own voluntary act, and successfully maintained it against all opposition by parties interested in the question; and that the Emperor of Russia, without just or lawful right, in Hungary, and by fraud and armed force subverted the national independence and political Constitution thus established, and thereby reduced that country to the condition of a Province, ruled by a foreign and absolute power. The United States, in defense of their own interests, and of the common interests of mankind, do solemnly protest against the conduct of Russia on that occasion as a wanton and tyrannical infraction of the laws of nations. And the United States do further declare, that they will not hereafter be indifferent to similar acts of national injustice, oppression and usurpation, whenever they may occur.

The resolutions were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Cass laid on the table the following resolution, which was ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That while the people of the United States sympathize with all nations who are striving to establish free governments, yet they recognize the great principle of the law of nations, which assures to each of them the right to manage its own internal affairs in its own way, and to establish, after, or abolish its government at pleasure, without the interference of any other power; and they have not seen, nor could they again see, without deep concern, the violation of this principle of national independence.

The joint Resolution, making Land Warrants assignable, was taken up, and Mr. Walker's amendment, grating land to every actual settler, after five years' actual occupancy, in quantities not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, free of all charge, was debated and rejected. Ayes, 8; Noes, 35—as follows:

Yeas — Messrs. Dodge, of Wis.; Douglass, Gwin, Seward, Sumner, Wade, Walker, Whitcomb.

Nays — Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Bell, Berrien, Borland, Bradbury, Bright, Brodhead, Clarke, Clemens, Davis, Dawson, Dodge, Dodge of Iowa, Felch, Foote of Vermont, Geyer, Hamlin, Houston, Hunter, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennesee, King, Mallory, Mc Rea, Mangum, Miller, Norris, Rusk, Sebastian, Smith, Stockton, Underwood, Upton.

The joint resolution was then ordered to be engrossed. Ayes, 35; Noes, 3. Messrs. Gwin, Wade and Walker voting in the affirmative.

HOUSE.—The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, transmitting a report of the Secretary of State, accompanied by a letter from the Contractor for paying the next Mexican installment, due the thirtieth of May next. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the Bill appropriating three millions one hundred and eighty thousand dollars for the purpose above stated.

Mr. McMullen, of Va., called attention to the fact, that in the payment of the last Mexican indemnity there was a loss to this Government from sixty to eighty thousand dollars because of the manner in which the payment was made through Corcoran and Riggs and British bankers. He held that if it was possible to negotiate this payment so as to save money to this Government and Mexico, it was the duty of the Government to do it. He was informed that Mexico desired the payment to be made otherwise than it was made, and Congress had the power so to direct without another treaty. Mexico would by this means have saved two or three hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Houston said, if the President has failed to protect the Government and its interests, and had put it in the power of foreign bankers to impose on Mexico, and fleece her, he has not performed his duty properly.

Mr. McMullen remarked such is the charge preferred against the President and his Cabinet, not in Congress, but through the newspapers, and it ought to demand an investigation.

Mr. McMullen resumed, insisting that the subject should be investigated, and he should tell the Chairman of Ways and Means, if he does not make the investigation, he will be held responsible by the country. If statements in the newspapers be true, Mexico must have been most shamefully and wantonly imposed upon by the President, the Barings, and Corcoran & Riggs. If permitted to indulge in speculations, he thought he could satisfy the House that, if there was no corruption, there was much of favoritism

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 21.

Business commenced at 12 o'clock, when the Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President, communicating the correspondence between the American Minister at Paris and the State Department, relative to recent events in France. Referred.

Mr Downs, of La., presented several memorials, complaining of the action of the late Board of Commissioners on Claims against Mexico. He moved that they be referred to a select Committee of five Senators, with power to call for persons and papers.

Mr. Downs, of Louisianna, said the petitions contained many and serious charges against the late Board of Commissioners. They alleged that in some cases claims, when presented, were allowed and withheld for the Board subsequently, as was supposed, a award a *pro rata* share. In most cases, however, claims were reduced at least one-half, and many rejected altogether. No opportunity had ever given claimants to know the determination of the Board, in order that, by additional testimony or reconsideration, they could meet objections, known only to the Commissioners. After the Commission was closed, all the papers were sent to the State Department, and there placed under the seal of the Secretary. He thought investigation ought to take place.

Mr. Hale desired to know whether the petitions alleged corruption, and, if they did, he believed it; for if any commissioner was raised in this country to disburse three millions of money and corruption did not follow such commission, it would be an exception to the general rule. If however, it was only the complaints of disappointed claimants, it was idle to talk about satisfying them. If new boards were established, there would be twice as many charges of injustice. Corruption was the order of the day.

It was said General Taylor came here with the purpose of bringing the Government back to its state of original purity; but the effort proved too much for him, and he sank under it. Before voting, he desired to know if corruption was charged, or whether it was the idle complaints of disappointed persons.

Mr. Downs said no corruption was charged but the complainants alleged that the business of the Board was not justly or properly conducted, and that the claimants were injured by the mismanagement of the Commissioners.

The question was taken, and the motion to refer the subject to the Committee on Foreign relations carried. Ayes 25; noes 12.

The Compromise resolution was postponed till to-morrow, and the General Calender was taken up.

HOUSE.—The House met at 1 1-2 o'clock. The Speaker announced the first business to be a bill explanatory of the Bounty Land Law of Sept. 1851.

The morning hour having expired, the House went into Committee of the Whole under the State of the Union, on the Mexican Installment bill.

Mr. Bayly stated the proceedings attending the postage of former bills making appropriations for the payment of the idemnity to Mexico and which encountered but little opposition in the two Houses; by the treaty of Gaudaloupe Hidalgo we agreed to give Mexico $15,000,000 in five payments.

The first was in hand and the other four in annual installments with interest. The first installment was made by Secretary Walker with the approbation of President Polk, by arrangement with the Barings, who were to pay three millions, and Mr. Walker agreed to pay the actual amount at par. At that time Treasury Notes bore a premium.

The second installment was also negotiated by Mr. Walker with the Barings. By that arrangement he paid the money and allowed four per cent, for conducting the transaction. The third was paid under President Taylor's administration; it was intrusted to Mr. Letcher our Minister in Mexico. After great difficulty, and at one time despairing of making the arrangement, Mr. Letcher at last contracted with Howland & Aspinwall for a million and a half of this installment at 3 1-2 per cent, and the remainder of it with the Rothchilds at 3 1-2 per cent, premium.

Portland Inquirer.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1852.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

As all who lived in Maine last week very well know, it was out of the question to expect that a State Convention could fully meet the ordinary expections of society. The fact that men so far braved the difficulties as to hold a Convention at all, respectable for numbers and important action, is evidence enough of a demand for such a meeting, and of a resolute interest in its objects. In the early part of the week especially, travelling in most parts of the State was impossible. The cold was almost the severest known in our climate, and the wind had most zealously used the preceding snow storm in blockading the roads till even the attempt to move was perilous. Some, after forcing their way several miles, were compelled to turn back. Others were *two days* getting 30 or 40 miles. Mr. Cushing of Frankfort, after tiring out one pair of horses and obtaining another reached Augusta with his wife and daughter in about two days. The cars were obstructed on Monday and thrown of the track, and the morning train from this city on Tuesday did not reach Augusta till near 6 o'clock in the evening.

The meeting, though small, was organized Tuesday, and the forenoon was spent in devotional exercises. In the afternoon the number had increased considerably, and in the evening the Chapel was full. The next day the meeting was large and highly interesting.

There was not time to mature and present all the subjects previously contemplated, but the proceedings will show that what was done was well and unanimously done, and will, we believe, meet the firm support of the hundreds who united in the Call. We believe the resolutions express the views of the religious anti-slavery people of whatever name.

The Convention, though greatly impaired by the weather, was by no means a failure. The Call itself was a moral demonstration of great value The declaration of such men, and so many, that there were *solmen religious duties on this subject yet undischarged*, and their approbation of a State Convention of all denominations to give truth a *more effective utterance*, is evidence of progress which cannot be mistaken. The Convention itself, so well attended, so vigorous and united, and fully demonstrating the wisdom, under favorable circumstances, of such a measure, as well as the fraternal sympathy fostered among christians, of different names, has well rewarded the effort. Had the travelling been good, that would have been the largest anti-slavery convention ever held in the State. It represented too the great body of christians of all denominations.

Another thing of great importance we think has been ascertained, which is, that *those who are ready to act all on this subject* CAN ACT TOGETHER. All the preliminary consultations and correspondence as well as the Convention itself, have established this desirable fact There are doubtless shades of difference in the minds of different persons, (and on what great question is not that the fact,) but the points of agreement are vastly more numerous and overruling. All who are prepared for public religious action at all can and will henceforth act together—There is nothing so extreme on the one hand nor unsound on the other as ever need again to separate that great controlling body of christian men. They may go forward with mutual confidence and courage. The question is in their hands. On the whole this measure has secured most important results, the proceedings of which will be published hereafter.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

That Convention was a great and enthusiastic occasion. The weather and travelling had become such that people could get together, and being joined by the anti-slavery convention, it was a noble demonstration in favor of the Maine Law. Governor Hubbard presided a part of the time, who, it is gratifying to learn, has lately made the "Maine Law" the law of his own personal habits. The rum hunkers are making war on him, but will have to give it up.

No opposition will be made to that law at the present session, and people may go quietly, vigorously on with its unflinching execution without fear.

We shall publish the substance of the proceedings of that Convention when they are received. Some of the best popular speeches were made which we have heard for a long time, and the cause will receive a new impulse.

☞ We again call the attention of free soil men to the importance of immediate action with reference to whatever conventions are to be held during the winter. Some counties intend to hold such meetings, but the common mistake is to delay till the time is too short for proper notice, then all is hurried and defective.

We expected a reply this week from New Gloucester, respecting a county meeting there. Doubtless this will be fully noticed next week.

Then our Penobscot and Piscataquis friends have been talking, but what else? Why not hold a county meeting in connection with the missionary meeting? We have some fear that free soil men are making their cause secondary to something else—a position where it would soon be swamped.

A base Trick.—The rummies of Frankfort lately caused a search, in his absence, of the premises of Dr. N. Gilman, an old temperance man of the highest respectability, and found two or three quarts of some stuff which they called liquor among some old bottles in his cellar, which had lain there for years, the Dr. long since having abandoned the use of alcohol even as a medicine. This they increased with water, till it was too weak to burn; and then a Justice (?) fined him for keeping liquor to sell! and the outcry was spread all about the country. The Justice himself admitted afterwards that he did not suppose the liquor was intended for sale! We are glad to learn that the doctor is about to secure for such villany the punishment which it deserves.

☞ Gloucester Harbor is frozen out from Ten Pound Island to the fort, which has not been known for twenty years.

New York Harbor has been so frozen that passing was good between that city and Brooklyne.

THE GREAT PETITION.

Massachusetts is zealously at work to secure the passage this winter of the "Maine Law," and we incline to the belief that it will be done. Petitions have been extensively circulated in favor of it, and last week Wednesday they were presented to the Legislature. A meeting was held at Tremont Temple at 10 o'clock, Asabel Huntington, President: and after several spirited addresses the Monster Petition was brought into the Hall escorted by the Police. One part containing some 6000 names had been delayed in consequence of efforts the night before to steal it, but just at that moment it arrived amidst great cheering. A procession was then formed bearing the inscription on its banner:

The Voice of Massachusetts—130,000 Petitioners for the Maine Law.

The Petition was carried in a sleigh drawn by four bay horses, and reached the State House 12 1-2 o'clock. Here a large number of other names were added, when it was taken, amidst a great crowed of people, to the Representative's Hall, escorted by Col. Cowdin, his aids, and the State Central Committee. It was placed in front of the Speaker's desk, presented by Mr. Smith of Chelsea in a neat speech, and referred to a Joint Select Committee. The procession then returned to the Temple when the meeting was addressed by Dr. L. Beecher and others.

Railroads.—It cannot be for the interest of a railroad to be ungenerous to the public, especially where competition by rival conveyances exists. It must be poor policy in the end for its managers to turn their backs in indifference upon society as soon as the road is completed, and deny those favors which secure public sympathy and approbation. While roads are building, the *public* good is the argument; but when finished, the interest of the corporation is very apt to assume a new prominence.

The Kennebec and Portland road was applied to for a reduction of fare with reference to the State Conventions last week—a common favor on public occasions; but the agent with considerable coldness said, "No. He did'nt want any more business" The consequence was, the road received full fare for perhaps 20, instead of half fare for 200 or 300, besides a good deal of dissatisfaction from the community, which likely enough may be remembered on other occasions. Was this good economy?

Correspondence from the Capitol.

Augusta, Jan. 26, 1852.

Mr. Editor:—In my last, I alluded to the apportionment of our State for Representatives to Congress, and also for Senators and Representatives to our State Legislature. Well, sir, the trouble then referred to, is likely to be, in some respects, a serious one, if we may judge from what has already occurred in our Legislature concerning it. It was the main subject of legislation during most of the past week; and so various were the ideas concerning the matter, that but few of our legislators could be found of the same mind. Some of them reminded me of the Irishman's flea; for when you put your finger on him he was not there.

All this trouble is said to grow out of the fact, that every one desires to do it up *right*, and to be perfectly *fair* about it. Well, we would hope it might be so; but certainly the proceedings thus far do not look just like equality in every respect. How it happens, that the counties, having no more than thirty or forty thousand inhabitants, are entitled to as many members each in the committees raised for the purpose of making this apportionment, as those counties are, that have seventy or eighty thousand, is a matter yet to be explained. But this may be one of those *five* principles that some gentlemen are trying so hard to establish. It is like the old man, who said his dog was a very *good* dog, but he had an odd way of showing it. I do not pretend to any prophetic discoveries, but I have fears that you will see some *improvements* (?) made in this matter, of apportionment this time. Lincoln county is doomed, in the opinion of some, to be divided up, and put with other counties, in order, as one democrat said, to "save the good democratic counties as whole as possible." It has been decided to let the delegates from the several counties select their members for the two committees for apportioning the State in reference to the State Legislature; but the committee for congressional apportionment, has not yet been determined upon. The democratic party is divided about this matter, as well as about their candidate for the next Governor.

I presume most of your readers are aware, that our State loses one representative in Congress under our late census. We are entitled to six now, which requires the districts to be larger than before. The population of this State according to the census of 1850 is 583,235, which being divided into six congressional districts, would give a population of 97,206 to each district, nearly. Now as no county in the State contains so large a population as that, there must be dividing and uniting, but this should conform to county lines as near as practicable. Some debate occurred in the House on Saturday upon an order introduced to despatch a messenger to bear our invitation to Gov. Kossuth, and also to authorize a draft upon the State treasury sufficient to meet the expense of Kossuth's visit, should he see fit to come. It was laid upon the table for the present, as the Hungarian Governor is now in the far off West, hoping that he may come nearer to us. Should this be the case, there is no question but the order, making the needful appropriation, will pass both branches by a very large majority.

The new member elect from Windham, in place of the member of that town, resigned, appeared to-day and took his seat. This is another triumph of Temperance and Free Soil principles; for the gentleman referred to, is right in both. The question "Liquor Law or no Liquor Law" is said to have been the main point in his election. This, then we hope, is an index to the result of our next September election, which, we have no doubt, will be brought to the same test throughout this State. Let the friends of our good law be on their guard, and vote for no man that is not sound on this point.

A catalogue of the members of this present Legislature, together with a designation of the political party to which they belong, appeared in the "Tri-Weekly Age." It needs a little correction, as there are but three free soil members reported in it. It is certain there are 9 or 10 who identify themselves with that honorable party. More anon,

[Loiterer.

For the Portland Inquirer.

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, OR LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY."

At length there is a fair prospect that we shall have an *American* book. The publication of Uncle Tom's Cabin will be an epoch in our national literature. All those acquainted with the excellent and widely circulated National Era, will recollect that this is the title of a novel of wonderful interest now nearly completed in numbers in that paper.

The writer is Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, and our own State, though it cannot claim the honor of her nativity, is her present home, and the scene of the visitation of that undoubted inspiration which has produced this book. It is, I suppose, generally known that she is one of the Beechers', a family of intellectual Anakims, whose splendid endowments quite set at fault our American theories of equality.

I am quite confident, that as a work of fiction, this story of "*Life among the Lowly*" will take the very highest rank among American novels. It is superior in graphic description, variety and truthfulness of characterization, and natural interest of plot, to the best of Cooper s stories, while it is wholly free from his pompous and artificial narrative, the stiffness or silliness of his conversations, and a certain order of incident and catastrophe which makes the structure of his plots mechanical. In Irvings best tales there may be more fine writing, a more beautiful deliniation of certain aspects of life and character, and traces of a quicker susceptibility to the romantic feeling. But the taste of our time prefers a more manly and outspoken style, and is disposed to suspect a lurking caricature in anything which wears the form of romance.

Mrs. Stowe's book will bear comparison in power and interest with Dombey and Son, or David Copperfield, the ripest fruits of Dickens' genius and culture, to whom perhaps, English readers would not hesitate to award the place in prose fiction, that Shakspeare occupies in poetry. The sphere of observation of the two writers has been widely different. The background upon which Dickens' heroes are painted is cockneyism—the foil of his good characters is a race of nondescript, as unknown to our simple country life as are the submarine inhabitants of the old world. We can imagine such individuals in London, as Carter, Uriah, Heep, Jockins and Spenlow, Miss Mowcher, Mrs. Skewton, but no one ever expects such characters elsewhere. The very intensity of their traits destroys their naturalness.

Mrs. Stowe's is a less ambitious grouping of simpler characters from a far less artificial social state. We find none of those minute, sometimes almost tedious and puerile burlesque descriptions of scenary, storms, animals and natural objects that abound in Dickens' and compared with the numerous and grotesque group which act and tell the incidents of his histories. Mrs. Stowe's list of "dramatis personal" seems rather meagre. Her permanent view, the under tone of her spirit is earnest and serious, according with the grave and tragic character of her subject—yet there ever and anon breaks out a natural playfulness which reveals the flexibility, self-possession and reserved power of her mind. There are more episodes in Dickens, a subtler plot, more premeditated attempts to amuse, perhaps a higher effort of creative genius. But after all, the whole narrative may have been merely personal and trivial. We have laughed at what was merely laughable and been interested in the fate of persons perhaps no better than they should be. Our American novel is redeemed by its dignity, its pathos, its purity, its truthfulness. It contrives to get a few of our tears at every chapter; it throws into its very saddest narratives incidents of genuine humor. It illustrates sound, social and personal morality and it preaches with the eloquence of all the Beechers. I would call it a religious novel if the multitude of abortive specimens of that class of works which once teemed in our Sunday School Libraries had not brought the term into bad repute. The religion is not lugged in, nor intruded upon us, nor steeped like a bitter herb in highly seasoned sketches of fashionable life and luxurious and extravagant declamations of passion. Uncle Tom is a christian, an evangelical christian, a Methodist christian, but he is no sham, he reads and quotes his Bible, but he never cants; he is as noble a man, and as pure a heart as Ham Peggotty and bears as bravely as he, greater sufferings and a more cruel fate. Nay, with a heart as gentle as a child's, he seems scarcely to feel his own sufferings in the breadth of his sympathies for others and we are precluded in admiration of his heroism, from feeling the first pang of pity. But I do not propose to give any sketch of the story, or its character, as it is not yet finished.

The writer has the happiness of writing upon a theme of universal interest, the great question of the age, and thus of finding the interest of her subject already in the minds of her readers and not to be created there. It is surprising that the fact of American slavery, a theme so full of poetic interest, should have hitherto furnished so little to the permanent literature of our country. Looking at it merely artistically, and without a particle of benevolent feeling, how has it happened that the romantic history of the affectionate and docile race of Africans in America, with their terrible sufferings and the thrilling incidents with which the traditional records of slavery are full, should have furnished so little for the painter, the novelist, and the poet.

The whole world has crowded to admire the Greek Slave, a production of an American sculptor, but had the genius of the artist and the feelings of the man expended themselves in the delineation in stone of a Virginian slave to be a type in marble of the actual condition of thousands of American women, would not the meaning of the work enhance the interest of the world and the fame of the artist?

The creative talent in literature and art has gleaned the world over for subjects. There is scarcely an incident of known history that has not been illustrated by painting, or statuary, or song. The dimmest regions of fable have been hunted over by novelists, tale writers and troubadours, to furnish forth new themes of marvellous and strange interest. Meanwhile we have covered up in the midst of our social life in the actual experience of millions of our fellow men, actual instances of suffering and heroism more thrilling to our sensibilities than all the mock sorrows of poetry. Hard by our daily walks, the halls of our festivity, the marts of our trade, the churches of our worship, has yawned the dark hatchway of the prison house of slavery, the actual misery of whose yet unfathomed dungeons outvie the scenic horror of Miltonian or Dantean hells.

But while slavery controls the State and Church, commerce and social life, it is not to be wondered that it should control our literary tastes. Many of our best writers have meanly succumbed to this barbarian power. In all quarters where this spirit prevails, among booksellers, reviews and critics, that stand in awe of this base, public sentiment, Uncle Tom's Cabin will be *tabooed* as incendiary. Many a feeble compilation of puerilities not worth wrapping paper for this magnificent book, will come forth during the year on the breath of respectable critical puffs, and flourish of trumpets in all the reviews; while this noble production of Mrs. Stowe will depend upon its intrinsic merits for the admiration it will surely secure in the hearts of an intelligent public.

It is a comfort to believe that so many thousands are now reading this story even in the unsatisfactory medium and by the small instalments in which it comes to them, their common interest in it forming a bond of sympathy among each other and with its talented author. Hereafter it may be found, among all the agencies put forth in our land to remove the curse and crime of slavery, the truthful, unpretending story of "Life among the Lowly" was not the least efficient G. F. T.

Free Soil and Temperance triumphant!

For the Portland Inquirer.

Dear Brother Willey:

The election of Representative in this town, in place of Samuel Hunt, Esq., now of your city, came off to-day.

The question was, whether D. P. Baker, Esq., the stereotyped rum candidate, or an old friend, Daniel Rogers, should represent us—Although Mr. Rogers has represented us three years already, as the successful candidate of the Liberty Party, he was, at this election, nominated as the candidate of the Temperance Party—an open and firm friend of the liquor law. The result shows that he had not lost the confidence of his townsmen by his former integrity everywhere manifested in his manly avowal and firm support of genuine free soil principles.

The vote stood for Thomas L. Smith, 1; Thomas Hawkes, 3; D. P. Baker, 96; Daniel Rogers, 174. A triumphant result in favor of temperance and the law. In no town in the State, probably, has opposition to the *principles* of temperance, and especially to the law, been more desperate and reckless than in this.

The election of friend Rogers is good proof that the *people like the law*, and intend to support it. And it will teach political parties not to put the names of men in nomination—as the Democrats in this town did in this instance—when they are believed to be opposed to the will of the people on this moral question. Not that this was a party vote by any means, as some of the old orthodox whigs, who fancied the temperance men were becoming too "long heeled," by selecting Mr. Rogers; or that they found the embodiment of their principles in a kincloth Democrat, "conquered their whig prejudices against old line democrats, and gave way to the more powerful attractions of alcoholic affinities."

We would not have neighboring towns for a moment believe that one hundred voters can be found in this town who are opposed to the law. Without the influence of party attachment, party prejudices and party emoluments and wire-pulling—not a score of our voters would rise up in open town meeting and declare their hostility to the Maine Liquor Law. If so many could be found who feel that hostility they would shrink from assuming that shameful attitude, to endure the withering frown of public opinion that would be sure to fall upon them.

Windham, Jan. 22. C. G. P.

Appropriate.—Daniel Webster made a speech befor the colonization society at Washington last week. He always repudiated that wicked scheme till he repudiated liberty; now he is a most suitable and fair representative of Colonization.

☞ Amasa Walker (coalition) has been re-elected Secretary of State in Massachusetts by 23 majority over the whigs.

☞ Gov. Bigler of Penn. tells Kossuth that he hopes the time is not distant when he will have more substantial aid from this country than sympathy.

☞ Free Soil and Religions A. S. Conventions are in progress in several Western States.

☞ In Ohio, Dr. Brisbane has taken the field as an agent for freedom.

☞ The Montreal Herald says the Home Government does not sustain Mr. Howe's plan for the Halifax and Quebec Railroad, and of course it will fail.

☞ The famous Gardiner Claim is said to be turning out a mere sham—except that he has pocketed half a million out the United S. Treasury. This is one of the beauties of Commissioner Geo. Evans' Court.

☞ Louis Bonaparte was lately shot at but was missed.

☞ The number of Indians in this country is stated at 418,000.

Boston Harbor has also been closed up to a remarkable degree.

☞ "I dare not advise any of my numerous correspondents to come to California. Those who '*stand well had better stand still.*'"

Thus says Gen. Wilson from N. H., in a letter from California, after nearly two year's residence. Well would it be if this sound advice were regarded in season.

Recent statistics show clearly that the average amount of gold obtained is less than *one dollar a day* nett profit! More can be made at home.

☞ Mr. Seward's manly resolution against Russian intervention will be noticed.

☞ Some of those members of Congress who defeated the land reform measure will have an account to settle.

☞ The census of Utah makes 11,380 population.

☞ It will be seen that congress is again overhauling Webster's payment of Mexican instalments by which the government sustained a heavy loss. Judge Allen renews his exposure of him, Davis of the House replies in an attack on the Coalition, and Rantoul skins Davis.

☞ The Syracuse rescue trials are in progress.

☞ We are indebted to Hon. W. Millikin for a copy of the Fifth Report of the Board of Education with the Education Act of 1850. It is an able and highly valuable work, which we shall have occasion to use.

☞ Littel's Living Age has some valuable articles on English politics and other matters.

☞ The British Mail Steamer Amazon was burnt at sea, 110 persons perished, and 37 were picked up in a boat.

KOSSUTH AT PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh, Thursday, Jan. 22, 1852.

Kossuth and suite arrived to night at eight o'clock, in sleighs. They left Blairsville, forty-two miles east of this city, this morning. The Committee from Pittsburgh met them there, and provided sleighs for their accommodation.

Kossuth was quite ill last evening and this morning, but nevertheless decided to come on.

Arrangements had been made for a great reception, but uncertainty as to the time of his arrival prevented any display

Large numbers, notwithstanding, went out in sleighs, and met the party a few miles from town.

The General Committee of Citizens, several members of the Pittsburgh Press, and many others were waiting at Wilkinsburg, seven miles out, to escort the guest to the city. An immense concourse was also assembled at the St. Charles Hotel, to greet the guest; but desiring to avoid the crowd, he slipped in at a side door, and retired to his room for a few minutes.

In response to the tumultuous calls of the people, he appeared upon the balcony, and briefly thanked them for their kind expressions, and then bade them an affectionate farewell for twenty-four hours.

The Committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature accompanied Kossuth from Harrisburg. Kossuth will stay here a week.

There is much enthusiasm here; and the Kossuth festival on Tuesday will probably bring much of the material aid promised.

A VOICE FROM CONNECTICUT.

To the Governor, Council and Legislature of Maine

Greeting.

At a Mass State Temperance Convention, held at New Haven, Conn., last October, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to express to your Excellency, and the honorable Council and Legislature of Maine, "the hearty thanks of the people of Connecticut, for the noble example of Legislative and Executive wisdom and faithfulness, by which they have struck a fatal blow at the great source of mischief and wretchedness, calling forth throughout the length and breadth of the land, the plaudits of the wise and good; and to assure them of the fact to which they can not be indifferent, that their action has rekindled the failing hopes of suffering humanity."

The Committee take pleasure in communicating the foregoing sentiments of grateful acknowledgement, and would add an expression of their personal admiration of the sound political wisdom and exalted patriotism, evinced by the enactment of the matchless law for the suppression of the sale of Intoxicating Drinks—that terrible scourge of modern society. Especially do we admire that provision of the law which treats these drinks as nuisances, incompatible with the safety and welfare of society.

We congratulate the good people of Maine on the high moral and political pre-eminence which is so clearly indicated by the passage and *execution* of their excellent Temperance Law; and trust the day is not very remote, when the citizens of this and other States will emulate their noble example, and participate in the blessings of that happy era, whose cheering star shines so auspiciously in the East.

Very respectfully submitted,

B. Hudson,
Jno. Morrison Reid,
Francis Gillette,
} *Committee.*

Hartford, Conn., Jan. 9, 1852.

The District Court in session in this city, have put through the liquor cases in straight out shape. The law is found to be a practical and a working law, and is enthusiastically sustained by public sentiment. There have been eight indictments against persons as common sellers; four settled their cases, one cleared out suddenly for parts unknown, and three have been convicted. Whatever other evils there are in Maine which some people think may be remedied by more stringent laws, there is no mistake about the wide spread conviction that rum is the greatest evil. There is a determination to remedy this evil. To this specially let attention be directed until it shall work out its own great mission. It is not to be expected that every evil can be remedied at once and by the same means, and we trust that the mistake will not be made in Maine of attempting it. Rum-selling and rum-drinking are the great mothers of most of the other evils, and to the entire removal of this evil we hope attention will be closely and pointedly directed. This is a known evil, felt and appreciated by every community, and has its victims in almost every family. Let the friends of law stick to this law against intemperance until its full virtues are understood and tested, and victory perches upon their banners. When this is done the battery of law may be turned to whatever shall then be deemed the next greatest evil, but we hope not till then. This, it seems to us, is the safest course. It gives the advantage of a single object of attack, and a concentration of power.—*Bangor Whig.*

Machias.—A convention of the friends of Temperance was held in Machias, Me., on the 7th inst. The friends of the cause from all parts of the country were present, and a warm expression of sentiment was given with regard to the faithful execution of the new liquor law. Its constitutionality and necessity was discussed, and a most hearty approval given, of the doings of our present Legislature.

The following resolutions, with others, were unanimously adopted by the convention:

Resolved, That the passage of the liquor law, passed by the Legislature of this State, reflects high honor on our legislators.

Resolved, That we, the members of this convention, do highly approve of said law; and that we will use our best endeavors to promote the salutary purposes of that law.

Kennebec Journal.

Extract of a Letter from Paris.

Paris, December 19, 1851.

To the Editor of the National Era:

I saw the "stroke of State," as it is here termed, from its incipiency, having spent next to the last day's sitting in the Chamber of Deputies; and I am bound to say—residing, as I did in the midst of the struggle, adjacent to the *Elysee*, and being on the Boulevards while the battle was raging there, and amid all the terrors of volleys of musketry, the booming of cannon, and the charge of horse, in the midst of a city of over a million of souls—that the *people* actually sympathized with Napoleon rather than the insurgents. Some say that thousands were slain, many of the innocent as well as the guilty; and I have seen the lingering victims in the hospitals, on the confines of death, from the terrible gun-shot wounds—all, all calculated to excite the people, and bring sympathy to the enraged Deputies, who, in some cases, of course, were burning with the fire of French ardor for vengeance; and yet there has been no real sympathy with the fallen dynasty—showing how a great *Assembly* can sink by senseless factions and the dishonest refusal of *suffrage*, the first birthright of Republicans. When will politicians learn, in the Old World, that it is SAFEST, after all, to trust the *whole people*? Now, if Louis choose, he may immortalize himself as a real patriot; or, what is more to be feared, he may make a pretext of insurrections that may arise, to mount the *Empire*, which will fail, probably, if tried, and all will be lost! O, that some good genius might whisper in his ear, "Thy way is open to perpetual greatness as a wise *President*; but keep thy eye singly upon the gulf that yawns for any *Emperor* of France!" The people now think that *they* are represented by Prince Louis, and they will bear *much* for his great hit in restoring suffrage. But the frost-work of apparent order will melt into anarchy—into anything rather than a *despotism*—by name and hereditary.

But of course regular European correspondents will have kept the *Era* fully posted up in all particulars, or I might go into details. Do not, however, rely upon the sinister though able "*Times*" on the one hand, nor the ready slaves of Legitimacy, the "*Post*" and "*Standard*," on the other. I doubt, after all, whether, in the present disunited state of all factions in France, it would not be a dire calamity to the nation for any accident to happen to Louis Napoleon just now.

I remain, very respectfully, notwithstanding the French *Dictatorship*, as ever, a true

Legislature of Maine.

SATURDAY, Jun 17.

SENATE.—Mr. Hobbs from the Committee on Railroads and Bridges, reported order of notice on Petition of York and Cumberland Railroad against a continuation of Boston Railroads to control the public travel in this State. Accepted. Also, of Samuel Veasie et als., for a Railroad from Mattawamkeag to Oldtown. Accepted.

Mr. Brown laid upon the table the following order:

Ordered that the apportionment of Members of Congress, State Senators and Representatives in the Legislature, among the several counties and towns of the State, be referred to two joint select committees — one for the apportionment of Members of Congress, the other for the apportionment of State Senators and Representatives, and that each of said committee consist on the part of the House, of one from each of the counties of Aroostook, Piscataquis, Franklin and Washington, and two from each of the remaining counties; and on the part of the Senate, of one from each county, and that the delegations from the several counties be allowed to name the members of said committee, hereby assigned to their respective counties.

Mr. Walker moved to amend by striking out all after the word "consist" and before the word "and" and insert "one from the counties of Aroostook, Piscataquis and Franklin, and two from the counties of Hancock and Washington, and three from each of the remaining counties."

The amendment was adopted, and the order passed as amended.

HOUSE.—Mr. Miller of Ellsworth, called up the order directing the committee on State lands and State roads to inquire into the expediency of negotiating with Massachusetts for her interest in the wild lands of Maine. After some little interchange of views the order was passed.

On motion of Mr. Chapman of Biddeford, the use of the Hall of the House was granted to Hon. E. M. Thurston, for the purpose of addressing the Members of the Legislature next Tuesday evening, on the general subject of Education.

MONDAY, Jan. 19.

SENATE.—Mr. Piper, from the committee on Indian Affairs, reported leave to withdraw on the petitions respectively, of I. R. Chadburne for a law to protect him from Indian trespasses; of Stephen Lovejoy for pay for services as Indian Commissioner twenty years since.

Presented and referred—Petition of Wooster Parker et als for aid to Foxcroft Academy.

HOUSE. — Mr. Cleveland of Passadunkeag, laid on the table a bill in relation to the division of school districts, which was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

The order appointing a congressional apportionment committee, was returned from the Senate, that body refusing concurrence.

After some debate the order was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Buzzell.

On motion of Mr. Foster of East Machias, the committee on the judiciary was directed to inquire into the expediency of admitting Indians to the rights of citizens.

Bill authorizing the laying out of a road over tide waters in Topsham, was passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Hancock of Bangor, presented the petition of Wm. Percival, and others, of China, alleging abuses in the management of the Insane Hospital, and asking a legislative investigation.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21.

SENATE.—Petition of the Lewiston Falls village corporation for authority to tax the railroad and toll bridge, leave to withdraw.

HOUSE.—Read and assigned — Bill to change the names of certain persons; an act to revise and to continue acts by which the Ocean Insurance Company was incorporated; an act to establish the town line between the towns of Dexter and Corrina.

On motion of Mr. Hancock of Bangor, ordered, that the apportionment of Representatives to the Legislature among the several counties, towns and plantations in this State be referred to a joint special committee, of one from each of the counties of Aroostook, Piscataquis, and Franklin, and two from the counties of Hancock and Washington, and three from the remaining counties, and that the delegation from the respective counties name the committees.

Mr. Foster of Machias, moved to amend by striking out so much of the order as gives two members of the committee to Washington.—The effect of this was to give three to Washington.

Mr. Hancock thought the proposition to amend was a side blow at the order. He understood there was no feeling about this business. It was simply a proposition to attend to one branch of the apportionment, and both wings of the Democracy are willing it should pass.

Mr. Foster said the reason why he offered the amendment was to perfect the order. Oxford has about 39,000 population, while Washington has something over 38,000. He was unable to see why Oxford should be treated so much better than Washington. All he wanted was equal justice. It is true, Washington is away down east, at the end of the jumping off place, yet he thoughts herself entitled to fair play.

Again, he perceived that Oxford has increased since 1840, only little over 1500, while Washington has increased some 10,000; and that if the ratio of increase was the same during the time for which this apportionment is made, the population of Washington would be much the largest; and it seems but just that she should have equal influence on the committee with Oxford.

The motion to amend prevailed, and after several other unsuccessful attempts to amend, the order passed.

Mr. Talbot of Lubec offered the following:

Ordered, That the apportionment of members of Congress among the several counties and towns be referred to a joint select committee, consisting on the part of the House of one from each of the counties of Aroostook, Piscataquis, Franklin and Hancock, and two from each of the remaining counties; and on the part of the Senate of one from each county; and that the delegations from the several counties be allowed to name the members of said committee.

Mr. Buzzell said the order embraced matter upon which the Legislature has passed, and he would ask if it was properly in order.

The Speaker said that when there was a doubt respecting a question of order, he should incline to the liberal side, and should rule the order in order.

THURSDAY, Jan. 22.

SENATE.—Mr. Titcomb, from the Committee on Interior Waters, reported orders of notice on petition of Thos. J. Merrill for leave to build a wharf; on petition of Samuel Glidden et als., for leave to lengthen and widen Cottrell wharf. Severally accepted.

Mr. Mann, from the Committee on Education, reported leave to bring in a bill extending power of the members of the Board of Education.

Mr. Chapman presented the following:

Ordered, That the subject of districting the State for Senators to the Legislature, be referred to a joint select committee consisting of one from each of the counties of Aroostook, Piscataquis and Franklin; two from Hancock, and three from each of the remaining counties, and that the delegations from the several counties be allowed to name their respective members on said committee.

HOUSE.—Mr. Talbot of Lubec, withdrew his order which was pending when the House adjourned, and introduced the following:

Ordered, That the apportionment of members of Congress among the several counties and towns of this State, be referred to a joint select committee consisting of one from each of the counties of Aroostook, Piscataquis and Franklin, two from the county of Hancock, and three from each of the remaining counties, and that the delegations from the several counties be allowed to name the members of said committee to their respective counties.

Mr. Buzzel then withdrew his motion to lay on the table and moved to postpone indefinitely.

This motion prevailed, yeas 77, nays 44.

Mr. Hancock of Bangor, laid on the table an order directing the State Representative committee to be reported by the delegations on or before Saturday next, and that said committee proceed in discharge of its duty on Tuesday.

Mr. Talbot moved to lay on the table. A long debate ensued, and without taking the question, the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 23.

SENATE.—Mr. Brown, by leave, introduced the following order:

Ordered, That the Committee appointed on the part of the House to apportion the State into Congressional Districts, be joined on the part of the Senate according to rule 34th.

Mr. Walker moved to lay the order on the table.

Mr. Mann hoped it would not be laid on the table, for there had been managing enough.—This business had been delayed day after day, and it is high time that some action should be taken. He wished to see the Senate act.

Mr. Boynton was as anxious to act as the gentlemen who had expressed so strong a desire, but he wished to act right, and to know what he was about.

Mr. Walker called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered—Yeas 7, nays 16.

So the Senate refused to lay the order on the table.

Mr. Bell called up the order laid on the table yesterday, raising a committee for apportioning the State for State Senators — Yeas 22, nays 1.

Mr. Chapman called up for a second reading the bill relating to repeal of the 108 chapter of the Revised Statutes for 1845. The question being on its engrossment was lost, 12 to 4.

On motion of Mr. Carlton, it was indefinitely postponed.

The order relating to the franking privilege came back, the House adhering, and the Senate refused to recede and concur, and on motion of Mr. Fish, adhered to its former vote.

On motion of Mr. Walker, the order for the apportionment for State Senators, which came up from the House, was laid on the table, that the Senate might reconsider their vote on a precisely similar order, and concur with the House.

The motion for re-consideration was lost.

Passed to be engrossed—Bill to change the name of certain persons; bill additional to an act to incorporate the Maine conference of the M. E. Church; resolve in favor of Benj. Chapman; bill to incorporate the Damariscotta Steam Navigation Company.

Order of notice was granted on petition of Freeman Deane, and 400 others, for division of the town of Freeport.

HOUSE.—Mr. Carter of Portland, presented the memorial of the Executive Committee of the European and North American Railway Company, which was referred.

Mr. Carter of Portland, moved to take up an order which was on the table, directing the appointment of an apportionment committee. — After some debate between Messrs. Carter, Buzzell, and Hancock, the House refused to take up, only 23 voting.

Mr. Carter called up the order, laid on the table on the 20th inst, by Mr Buzzell of Limerick, directing the appointment of a special committee of the House to apportion the State for choice of Representatives to Congress. It was refused passage, 41 to 45.

The order from the Senate of Jan. 17, for Congressional apportionment, was called by Mr. Carter, and on motion of Mr. Buzzell of Limerick, indefinitely postponed, 60 to 53.

Mr. Foster of East Machias, laid on the table an order directing the appointment of a committee to apportion the State for Senators, consisting of one from each of the counties Aroostook, Piscataquis, and Franklin, and three from the remaining counties; and that the delegations from the respective counties name the committee. Passed

On motion of Mr Bean of Readfield, the committee on the Judiciary was directed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the 123d and 124th chapters of the Revised Statutes as to give subsequent attaching creditors the same right to view actions against their debtors, that parties to actions now have by law to review.

TEMPERANCE IN BATH.

As the liquor law has been in force about six months, we will take a glance at the result in this city. Under the old law, there was consumed in this city about thirty to fifty barrels of liquor each week, according to the best estimate to be had. The steamers, twice a week would roll out publicly ten to twenty barrels each trip, and with what was brought by the packets, would probably swell the amount above the estimate. We had more than twenty Irish rum shops and ten or fifteen others, in full blast. Forty dollars a week was two thousand and eighty barrels per annum. Thirty gallons per barrel sixtytwo thousand four hundred gallons, which, at thirty cents a gallon (a low estimate) was EIGHTEEN THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED and TWENTY DOLLARS, probably the lowest amount paid per year for liquors, in this city, for the last five years. At the present time this traffic is confined, with a few exceptions, to some six or eight Irish families, who receive their liquors in small quantities, packed in flour barrels, directed to fictitious persons, who also keep low dancing houses, enticing servant girls to visit these places, who carry with them all sorts of provisions, such as coffee, tea, sugar, flour, lard, sweetmeats, &c, as an entertainment for a grand carousal. Under this law we have got rid of some of the worst rumsellers, who have left the State. We are informed by the city authorities that the number of commitments for the past six months is not more than a third part of former years. And though the winter has been unusually severe, the call for assistance from destitute families is reduced fifty per cent.—*Tribune.*

From the Advertiser of 20th inst.

SIR:—The following report was unanimously accepted by the ministers and delegates of the Congregational churches of Cumberland county, recently assembled in this city. Its early insertion in your paper will oblige,

Yours, very respectfully,
J. J. CARRUTHERS.

Pearl street, Jan. 17 1852.

The committee of arrangements deem it due to themselves and to the conference, to account for the omission, in their preferred programme, of any specific reference to one great evil which has recently been the subject of legislation in this State. The omission is entirely owing to the conviction that, in an assembly of Christian men, there cannot be two opinions as to the object of the anti-liquor law recently enacted, and that any formal discussions or resolutions on the subject would seem to involve the possibility of of differing sentiments on some of the primary principles of Christian morality.

Your committee are well assured that every member of this conference has hailed, with gratitude and gladness, an enactment which STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF AN EVIL fraught with incalculable misery to individuals and to society—which has so seriously, to such a wide extent, and for so long a period, obstructed the truth and tendency of the gospel of the grace of God—and the removal of which would unquestionably and inconceivably facilitate the evangelization and moral culture of this great community. Had such a proposal coincided with the constitution and objects of the conference, your committee would have suggested the high expediency of acknowledging, by an express resolution, the providential goodness so distinctly visible in the direction given to humane efforts of individuals, the combined actions of the legislature, and the happy issue to which these have led—being fully assured that whatever of moral power the members of this conference can exert, will be cheerfully and unreservedly devoted to the support of all that, in human legislation, coincides with the spirit and the letter of the law of God.

☞ A gentleman gives the following additional particulars respecting the discussion on the temperance law in the late conference:

"Committee of arrangements, Rev. J. R. French, J. J. Carruthers, D. D., and Dea. W. Hartshorn.

Resolution introduced by Mr. Wilde, and opposed on the ground that it was not the usage of the Conference to introduce resolutions on any subject."

It is gratifying to know that the conference is open to such subjects in the form of Reports, and we hope the slavery question will take that course next time.

☞ Receipts of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad for the year ending Jan. 1, 1852, are as follows:

For Passengers,	$84,541 97
For Freight,	90,692 29
Rents, Mail Service, &c.	11,303 42
	$186,537 68

The Road was opened for business from Paris to Bethel in April last, and from Bethel to Gorham in August last. It will be perceived that only a portion of the Road has been operated for the year.

☞ A Californian was robbed, at the Alleghany depot, in New York, last week, of $3000. The robbers were arrested and $1400 of the money recovered.

JOHN MITCHELL IN EXILE.—In a recent letter of John Mitchell to the Colonial Times, dated June 9, 1821, in relation to his close confinement, occurs the following passage "As to your suggestion that the inhabitants of the Australian Colonies should petition the Queen of England to pardon the Irish State prisoners, I must take the liberty of requesting, in case of such petition being made, that my name may be excepted from the prayer of it. I have no idea of begging pardon, or of permitting any one to beg pardon for me, if I can help it.

THE NAPOLEON TRIUMPHAL FESTIVITIES—On January 1st the President was installed at Notre Dame; but the magnificence of the pageant was marred by a dense fog, very unusual in Paris, famous for the clearness of its atmosphere. The crowd of spectators was not very great in the streets, considering the passionate fondness of the people for gorgeous shows, whatever may be their origin or character.

LARGE PEW RENTS—The annual renting of pews in the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's church at Brooklyn took place a few evenings since.—One hundred and forty pews rented for $7,500. More than one hundred of them brought a premium. The whole amount annually received for pew rents in this church, rises to the large sum of about $12,000, equalling, if not exceeding, the rents of any other church in the country.

The Breslau Gazette says that M de Persigny is going to St. Petersburg to secure to Louis Napoleon the support of the northern powers and to demand for him the hand of the Princess Wasa.

AUSTRIA. — Account from Croatia, in the Vienna journals, state that public opinion was not tranquil. At Sinek, there had been a demonstration, which gave rise to a judicial investigation. At Esseg, Magyar tendencies had been remarked, and manifested themselves in the composition of the communal council.

THE SITUATION OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.—The last number of Punch represents Louis Napoleon as the Modern Damocles with a sharp pointed sabre suspended by a single hair over his head. This illustration is not far out of the way, appears from perdiction of a Paris correspondent of the New York Herald. He says: "It is certain that within a month, the traitor, Louis Napoleon, will be either shot at the Opera, or in the street, by some daring man who will sacrifice his life upon the altar of his country. This bloody deed will end the difficulty; and it is now, at this epoch, the safest thing to be done in order to get rid of such an atrocious ambition." The Paris correspondent of the Boston Transcript also writes of the usurper. "I would bet $500 he is a dead man in less than three months, if he exposes himself at all. In this case God only knows what would happen."

[A soldier of the National Guards shot at, intending to assassinate the French President, last month — and was hung for the act the same day.]

A RIVER MONSTER.—The Louisville (Ky Courier describes a water monster, called the Eclipse, and intended for a packet between that city and New Orleans. The shafts weigh 25,875 pounds, and all her machinery in the same mammoth porportions. The chimneys, or smoke pipes, are 85 feet in length, and a man on horseback could easily ride into one of them and turn round and come out again without dismounting. The Eclipse has six engines and fifteen boilers, in addition to a powerful locomotive which will be placed on the railroads in the hold for the transportation of freight.

THE severity of the winter, thus far, has exceeded anything we have seen for a number of years. The following despatch was received from Buffalo, on the 13th inst.

"We are in the midst of the most violent snow-storm ever known here No mails have arrived, and business is at a stand-still. The snow is drifting in huge hills, and the air is quite blinding. It covers windows, doors, and the sides of houses, till whole blocks look like masses of snow. The storm has raged nearly twenty-four hours, and is still unabated.

The great quantities of snow which are accumulating at the north will tend to prolong the cold weather.

Kind words produce their own image on men's souls. And a beautiful image it is. They soothe and quiet and comfort the hearer. They shame him of his sour, morose, and unkind feelings.

In reference to the difference between the Northern and Southern Colonies, it has been remarked, "that one was rocked in a cradle, and the other was cradled on a rock," It might be added, that the one built a school house and the other a race course.

Gorgey, it is said, has been dismissed from the Austrian service, on suspicion of being as false to Austria as to Hungary.

The December report of the Alms House Commissioners, New York city, states that the supplies for the month amounted to $43,309,31. The number of in-door paupers were 5,440—out-door 1,441. Total, 6,881.

The total length of the Mississippi river and all its tributaries is 51,000 miles, and the length of its navigable waters 20,000.

The Baptist State Convention of Mississippi have resolved to raise $100,000 for endowing a College in that State.

The city Marshal of Bangor informs the Mercury that the number of commitments to the Watch House during the month of last Dec. was 14, of whom 6 belonged out of town. The number committed for the same month 1850 was 40.

The Turkish government has introduced the culture of cotton in the vicinity of Damascus, with seed procured from the United States. It succeeds well.

The friends of Temperance, in Oldtown, held a meeting in that village, on Friday evening, Jan. 16, to take into consideration the subject of enforcing the Law for the suppression of drinking houses and tippling shops. The meeting was numerously attended, and a very commendable interest prevailed. An Executive Committee, and a Committee of Ways and Means, were appointed. The prospect now is that the strong holds of King Alcohol will soon be shaken. Liquors have already been seized.—*Bangor Whig.*

P. J. Smyth, Secretary of the New York and Galaway Steamship Company, confidently anticipates that the first steamer of the line will be contracted for in less than three months.

The decision of the jury in the case of Mrs. Forrest vs. Mr. Forrest for divorce, is that a divorce be granted, and that Mr. Forrest shall pay Mrs. F., $3000 a year, so long as she remains single.

QUESTION FOR A WESTERN SOCIETY.—"If a man has a tiger by the tail, which would he the best for his personal safety—to hold on, or to let go?"

WOMAN FROZEN.—Catherine Mackerdon, wife of Thomas Mackerdon, of West Randolph, was found dead early Monday morning, about one fourth of a mile from her residence. The verdict by Coroner French, of the jury was, frozen to death.

☞ The elements of the great Temperance Reform appear to be revealing themselves in all parts of the country. The signers to the petition from Worcester to the Legislature, in Massachusetts, for the Maine Law, number 6113—2220 of whom are legal voters, being more than two thirds of the legal voters of Worcester. The petition measures 1005 feet in length, double columns, closely signed. The whole number of signatures on the Maine Law petition which was to be presented to the Legislature on Wednesday last, is over 126,000, and will doubtless exceed 175,000, of both sexes, and all ages, from 14 years and upwards.

The number of persons in the procession was about 2,000;—a goodly number considering the severe cold. A large double sleigh containing the "Monster Petition" rolled upon a stand, led the procession. They marched through some of the principal streets in full regalia, with banners and bands of music, to the State House, creating a moral earthquake in Boston.

Mr. Smith of Chelsea, on presenting the Petition to the Legislature said, "It enrolled the names of more than one hundred and twenty six thousand of the people of Massachusetts; and more than fifty thousand of the signers were the legal voters, embracing the best citizens in the Commonwealth; and standing at the head of the list, was Hon. GEO. N. BRIGGS, the late Governor of the State. All classes, trades and professions were represented by the petition."

The petition was received by the Legislature. Afterwards Mr. Smith moved its reference to a Special Joint Committee · this motion was carried, and the petitions ordered to be referred accordingly. The friends of the cause are greatly encouraged in Massachusetts, and expect to carry the Maine Law through triumphantly at the present session. The rumites of Boston are in a fever of amazement, to know that a distiller was rejected as one of the Governor's Council!! and now to find the Legislature beset with 126,000 petitioners, 10,000 of whom belong to Boston and its nearest towns, has created a consternation among the liquor traders, never before known. A telegraphic despatch to the Mayor of Portland, received Wednesday afternoon, says—

"Massachusetts sendeth greeting! Our petition is now ready to move, numbering 125,000, and an immense procession. Victory is ours!"

We think our friends in Maine have great cause to rejoice and be thankful. Let us, brethren, one and all, watch, and stop the smuggling of liquor into this State.

HONORS TO NEAL DOW.—The friends of Temperance in Bangor, have presented a handsome silver pitcher to Mr. Dow, as a memento of their high esteem for his efforts in the Temperance cause. A despatch from New York states that a splendid Gold Medal is to be presented by the National Temperance Society to the Hon. Neal Dow, Mayor of Portland, for his exertions in behalf of Temperance. The ceremony will take place at Metropolitan Hall, February 18, at a grand banquet, over which General Houston, of Texas, will preside.

A DISTILLER OVERBOARD.

The Coalition [in the Massachusetts Legislature] has had the wisdom to drop Mr. Heard, [a distiller,] and put into the Governor's Council a man who is *not* a distiller. We are glad of that. Mr. Heard is universally acknowledged to be a gentleman, competent in his abilities and estimable in his private life, yet all these good qualifications could not save him. We are glad of that. The time is coming, when men will have too much regard for their reputation to engage in a traffic which robs both the brains and the pockets of the people. The decision of the General Court in this matter will gratify the country, and do something to keep the Seat of Government in Boston. A country friend writes us as follows:

MESSRS. EDITORS,—However city hunkers may grumble, country people of all parties, rejoice at the defeat of Mr. Heard. We don't care for his politics; his private character may be unexceptionable; his qualifications unquestionable; but his business is disreputable; and we rejoice that the representatives of the people have put the *brand of infamy* on his traffic. There let it burn till cold water washes it out.—*Commonwealth.*

MAINE LAW.—Our exchanges are full of notices of the discussion of its immortal principles. And the people of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Virginia and Minesota seem determined to understand it, and most of them to enact it.

Several liquor sellers in Roxbury, Charlestown, Cambridge and Chelsea, Mass., have been fined $20 each, with costs, for selling liquors.

PAUPERS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

During the last year, 12,918 paupers were relieved in the Alms Houses of Massachusetts. The average number of inmates of those institutions is 5039, who are supported at an average weekly cost of one dollar and six cents. The number of persons in the Alms Houses, who were unable to do any sort of labor last year was 6178; while those who could work earned $18,921. Besides the persons admitted into those institutions, fourteen thousand, one hundred and sixty-seven were supported out of the Alms Houses, at a weekly average rate of 91 3-5 cents. Of the character of the paupers we have the following particulars, and they are well worthy the attention of the Christian and Moral Reformer. Amongst the great number of paupers relieved or supported, 626 were insane, and 372 idiots. Nine hundred and thirteen of the aggregate were paupers by reason of insanity: but it is computed that 16,853 were reduced to beggary by their own intemperance, or the intemperance of others.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—The Senate laid the House Kossuth resolutions on the table, instead of agreeing to a joint committee. The assembly have not yet acted upon the Senate resolutions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The State Democratic Convention of Texas has nominated Gen. Houston for the Presidency.

THE SCENE AT NOTRE DAME.

The Paris Correspondent of the London Times thus describes the Installation scene at Notre Dame:

He who but a month since chastised the people with fire and sword, imprisoned generals, statesmen, and deputies, defied the law, trampled the constitution under foot, and scorned the oath which he had sworn to defend it, sat this morning in the cathedral surrounded by the dignitaries of his own creation—the church, the army, the law, the bench, all but the tribune which he has annihilated—under a gorgeous canopy, which touched the roof of the sacred edifice, and wanted but the effigy of a diadem to be imperial. The honors paid to a King anointed on the day of coronation, are scarcely greater than those which attended Louis Napoleon this morning in the venerable church of Notre Dame. A solemn "*Te Deum d'actions de grace*" was performed at the same hour in every cathedral church of France; the blessing of Heaven was invoked upon the country; and upon that great mission which the people have conferred upon the man who has been appointed to sway its destinies for the term of 10 years. The service concluded with the "Domine Salvam," thus worded.—*Domine salvam fac Republicam—salvam fac Napoleonem, et exaudi nos in die qua invocaverimus.*"

No one that witnessed the scene of this day can ever forget it. From the firing of the cannon at the Invalides—70 signals, ten for each million—at 10 in the morning, to the triumphant passage of the President from the Church of Notre Dame to the Palace of the Tuleries, hemmed in the whole way between two forests of military, the multitude outside cheering and shouting "*Vive Napoleon!*" the spectacle was vast, imposing and magnificent. To many, however, who could for a moment divest themselves of the absorbing influence of the pageant, it presented a theme for grave and melancholy reflection—a nation born to be great and free and happy, reduced, by the bold and desperate act of one to whom it had intrusted its institutions and its liberties, to the condition of something so servile that no name can be suggested between it and slavery!

A witty clergyman had been lecturing one evening in a country village on the subject of Temperance, and, as usual, after the lecture, the pledge was passed around for signatures. "Pass the pledge along that way," said the lecturer, at the same time pointing toward a gang of bloated and red nosed loafers, near the door. "Pass it along, perhaps some of those gentlemen would like to join our cause," said he. "We don't bite at the bare hook," gruffly muttered one of the rummies. "Well," replied the ready clergyman, "I believe there is a kind of fish called *suckers*, that do not bite."

HARD AT WORK.—The Selectmen of Medford have been busily employed during the week in examining divers persons of that quiet village, who are suspected of selling ardent spirits. Mr. Barker, of the Medford House, was held for trial in the sum of $200 to answer to a complaint against him, and the Selectmen express their determination to prosecute every one whom they know to be guilty of a violation of the liquor law. They say they are obliged to care for the poor and helpless, and they think it the cheaper and better way to drive the causes of poverty from the town.

This is the spirit of the Maine Law.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Albany, N. Y., last week, at which the Lt. Governor, Church, presided. The meeting was strongly in favor of the Maine Liquor Law.

A great convention will assemble in New York city next month.

Governor Allen of Rhode Island, said some time since, that if 20,000 legal voters in that State could be obtained to the petitions for the Maine Law, he should be in favor of its passage. We learn from Providence that there are *twenty thousand* 'good and true' names already on the petitions in the committee room in that city, and 25,000 more are expected from various parts of the State, so there is no danger of the bill being vetoed or pocketed.

The Senator from West Greenwich, R. I., says, that if the women want the Maine Law, they must petition for it, and they will obtain it; for the women can govern the men in this matter, and the men will obey them. Amen.

MUNICIPAL COURT.

REPORTED FOR THE INQUIRER.

Jan. 19. Daniel Murphy, for drunkenness, fined $4 00—committed.

21. Luke Wheeler, wilful trespass, fined $5 00—paid.

LIQUORS SEIZED.

Jan. 20. From Steamer St Lawrence 9 1-2 barrels of different kinds of liquors.

22. At the P. S. & P. R. R. Depot, a large trunk containing two kegs, one jug and one demijohn. Shortly after the seizure, an Irishman waited upon our Mayor and plead hard for the liquor, on the ground that it was for a "wedding and no other purpose." But his pleadings were in vain, and the gallant couple were obliged to have a temperance wedding after having paid for the liquor, so far as we can learn. Also one 20 gallon cask put up in a flour barrel.

23. From Steamer St. Lawrence, 5 barrels and 2 casks.

26. At the P. S. & P. R. R. Depot, 5 barrels and one ten gallon keg. This is the lot that was attempted to be secreted by the officers and men about the Depot. They told the city officers that there was no liquor about the Depot, while at that very time the car containing it was run on to a track at the back of the Depot, and was soon taken by a truck team to the Atlantic & St. Lawrence R. R. Depot, where it was seized.

26. From Steamer St. Lawrence 3 barrels. Also 33 gallons in demijohns, kegs and jugs, packed in three large trunks. This lot purported to be the baggage of an Irish lady on passage. She is supposed to have been the agent of some others of her class, who was sent to procure and protect the "critter" on his passage from Boston to the persons who paid for it in Portland.

27. From the P. S. & P. R. R. Depot, one barrel and one 20 gallon keg of liquors.

The rum craft find themselves hard pressed, and they do not get liquor enough to keep their whistles wet—or their courage up to the rowdy point.

CAMBRIDGE CATTLE MARKET.

Wednesday, Jan. 21.

At Market 862 Cattle — 600 Beeves, and 262 stores consisting of working oxen, Cows and Calves, Yearlings, two and three years old.

PRICES.—Market Beef, a few extra sold at $6 50 per cwt.; first quality $6 00; second quality $5 00 a 5 50; third quality $4 50.

HIDES.—$4 25 a 0 00 per cwt.
TALLOW—$5 00 a 0 00;
VEAL CALVES—$4 to 7.
STORES—Working oxen, $75, 80, 85, 90, 116.
COWS and CALVES—$25, 28, 31, 33, 37
YEARLINGS—$11 a 13—scarce and in demand.
TWO YEARS OLD—$20, 21, 26, 31.
THREE YEARS OLD—$27, 36, 39, 49.
SHEEP and LAMBS—2582 at market,
Prices — Extra, $5, 6 9. By lot $2 50 2 75, 4.

—— 40 cars came over the Fitchburg Railroad, and 40 over the Boston and Lowell Railroad, loaded with Cattle, Sheep, Horses, Swine and Fowls.

NUMBER FROM EACH STATE.

	Cattle	Sheep,	Swine.	Horses.
Maine	00.			
New Hampshire,	135	99		
Vermont,	648	2341		5
Massachusetts,	79	75		
Canada,	00	00		
Total,	862	2515		5

BRIGHTON MARKET.

THURSDAY, January 22.

At Market, 908 beef cattle, 200 Stores, 3150 Sheep and 110 swine;

Prices. Beef Cattle—We quote,—Extra $6 50 a $6 75; 1st quality $5 75 a $6 25; 2d $5 25 a 5 75; 3d, $4 25 a 5 25.

Working Oxen—Sales $86, 90, 95, 120

Cows and Calves—$24, 30, 33, 40, 42,

Sheep—$2 75, $3 25, 3 75.

Swine—Small lots at 5 for sows, and 6 for barrows—At retail 5 to 6 1-2.

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKET.

PORTLAND, SATURDAY, Jan. 24.

Butter, per lb, first quality,	17 a 18c
Butter, common, per lb.	12 a 15
Beans, per bushel,	$1,50 a 1,62
Beef, by the quarter, per lb,	4 a 5 1-2
Cheese, per lb,	6 1-2 a 8
Eggs, per dozen,	17 a 18
Potatoes, per bushel	40 a 50
Apples, cooking, per bushel,	33 a 75
Apples, good eating,	75 a $1 00
Dried Apples,	4 a 6
Lamb, carcass,	3 a 5
Chickens,	10 a 12
Pork, round hogs,	7 a 7 1-2
Turkies,	10 a 12
Geese,	6 a 7

THE PERILS OF THE LUNGS.

These delicate organs are always in peril, and life is in peril when they do not properly perform their functions. If inflamation interferes with their regular action, the blood is imperfectly purified, the circulation is irregular, and the whole system suffers. In the combined tonic, expectorant, and healing properties of Dr. Roger's Syrup o. Liverwort, Tar, and Canchalagua, lies the remedy for all this mischief. DELAY IS DANGEROUS. While the patient is considering, tubercles may be forming, or, worse still, may be bursting in the Lungs. But if this remedy be promptly applied, the Cough, Cold, or Catarrh is at once removed, and to use the words of Daniel Webster, the sufferer, "breathes freer and deeper." The only thing requisite is promptitude. See pamphlet in the hands of Agents.

CAUTION.—None genuine, unless there is on the buff wrapper, a note of hand, signed with a pen, by A. L. SCOVILL & CO.

For sale, wholesale and retail by A. L. SCOVILLE & CO., Proprietors, at their principal Depot, GOTHIC HALL, No. 316 Broadway, New York, to whom all orders for the medicine, and letters relating to agencies, should be addressed, post paid.

Also, for sale in PORTLAND by H. H. HAY, 17 Market Square, and by

JOSEPH B. HALL, LYNDON, Aroostook Co., Me.

PRICE.—In large bottles, $1.; or six bottles for $5.

New York, Dec. 15, 1851.

MARRIAGES.

In Guildhall, Vt., 1st inst, Mr. John B. Whittemore to to Miss Elizabeth C. Barston of No. Yarmouth.

In Lewiston, 10th inst, Mr. Wm. J. Davis to Miss Hannah Holland.

In Bangor, 22d inst, Rev. Geo. M Adams of Conway, Mass to Miss Sarah H., eldest daughter of Jas. Crosby, Esq., of Bangor.

In Rockland, 17th inst, Capt N. Marshall to Miss Marthe T. Barrett, both of Rockland.

In Belfast, Mr. David H. Kimball to Miss Charlotte B. Redman; Mr. Joseph F. Stevens to Miss Sarah E. Bradman.

In Camden, Mr Levi Martin to Miss Adelia Blake; Mr David Fowler to Miss Sarah Gould.

In Jersey City, N. J., Mr George H. Kimball of Gardiner to Miss Louisa J. Fayette.

In Oxford, 17th inst, Martha B Hayes, daughter of Edmund Hayes, aged 17 years and 10 months. [Mass papers please copy.

DEATHS.

In Lincolnville, Mr. Benjamin Sylvester, aged 81.

In Porter, Mr. Jacob Hurd, aged 71; same day, Mrs. Eunice, wife of Jacob Hurd, aged 86; Mr. James Brown, aged 94.

In Boston, Mrs. Mary Erving, formerly of Portland, aged 92.

In Westbrook, 31st ult, Mrs. Anna, wife of Benjamin Skillings, formerly of Gorham, aged 68 years 11 months 15 days.

In Falmouth, 13th inst, Mrs. Mary, widow of the late Col. Josiah Hobbs, aged 83.

In Lewiston, 6th inst, Mr. Dominicus Weymouth, formerly of New Portland, aged 64; 18th, Mrs. Mary, wife of Dea. Luther Robbins, aged about 60.

In Danville, Mr. Shimuel Owen formerly of Brunswick, aged 80.

In Lisbon, 1st inst, Mrs. Nancy, wife of Veranus Foss, aged 55.

INQUIRER MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PORTLAND.

TUESDAY, Jan. 20.

ARRIVED.

Sch Cora, Hall, Norfolk.
Sch Louisa, Booth, Robinston for Boston.

CLEARED.

Barque Nathl Blake, York, Havana, Jas L. Farmer.

THURSDAY, Jan. 22.

ARRIVED.

Barque John Aviles, Chase, Matanzas, 6th inst.
Sch Hannah & Abigail, Rollins, Camden for Norfolk.
Sch R P Wearing, Lord, Ellsworth for Boston.
Signal for a brig, supposed the Lima, from ——.

FRIDAY, Jan. 23.

ARRIVED.

Sch James Littlejohn, Boston.

U. S. revenue cutter Morris, Waldron, Portsmouth, from a cruise along the coast, assisting vessels in distress, having on board the crew of the schr Calista, of Lubec, Harvey, for Boston, foundered at sea, and taken off by barque Prospect, which towed her into Gloucester harbor; left in Gloucester harbor, schr Charles Appleton, Jackman, from Norfolk for Portland; also, schr R N Parker, McLeod, from Cape Haytien, for Boston, with loss of spars and sails, and part of cargo thrown overboard; captain and crew frost bitten. Also in port, schr Southerner, Ricker, from Boston for Portland.

CLEARED.

Barque Jubilee, Parker, Cuba, John B. Brown.

SATURDAY, Jan. 24.

ARRIVED.

Sch Southerner, Ricker, Boston.
SAILED, Br brig Sarah, Johnson, Philadelphia.

SUNDAY, Jan. 25.

ARRIVED.

Barque R H Knight, Pennell, Baltimore.
Brig Lima Wade, Bonaire, 30 days. Was signalized off this port on the 18th, but was blown off.

MONDAY, Jan. 26.

ARRIVED.

Sch Austin, Gibbs, Norfolk.
Ar 25th, sch St Leon, (of Brooksville) Richardson, Wilmington, N C 7 days, for Boston, vessel badly iced, and crew frost-bitten.

CLEARED.

Barques Canada, Dyer, Matanzas, Jenness, Chase & Co.; Volunteer, new, of Portland, 288 14 95ths tons) Silas D Gregg, New York—Brigs Vincennes, Merrill, Havana, Jenness, Chase & Co; Seabird, Curtis, do Edw Hamlen.

Brig Lima, which ar on Sunday, is from Exuma, Bahama Islands, not Bonaire, as misrepresented yesterday.

Launched At Eliot, 21st inst, by Mr. Samuel Hanscom, Jr., ship Josephine, 1000 tons, owned by Gen. Joseph Andrews of Salem, and intended for the freighting business, under command of capt. Wm. Jameson.

Ship Marcia Cleaves, 475 tons built in Kennebunk in 18[illegible], was sold at auction at N York 23th inst, for $6400 cash. Her purchasers were N L M'Cready & Co of N York.

DISASTERS.

Ship Saxony, of Bath before reported dragged ashore at Coney Island, below N York, was towed to the wharf at Quarantine 21st inst, with a large hole in her bow, and leaking very badly, having seven feet of water in the hold. Had slipped both anchors to get out of the ice.

The Saxony had sunk at the wharf 22d with her decks under water.

Sch Montrose (believed of Waldeboro) Lewis from N York for Mobile, went ashore afternoon of 19th inst, at Owl's Head, below N York, but was got off by steam tug Hercules, and moored at the public store dock.

Ship Pamgustuk of Portland, from N Orleans, dragged and went ashore on the West bank below N York, 22d inst but came off at high tide without damage.

The Pamgustuk was towed up 22d with loss of anchor and 50 fa bows chain; has 18 inches water in the hold.

Sch Blue rock, from Cornwallis for New York, while getting under way from Newport 22, got in contact with another vessel, and had her mainsail torn, and received other damage.

Barque Sarah Ann Dockham, at Newport frm Mobile, while at anchor off Tarpaulin Cove, 20th, lost jib boom, fore topgallant mast, bob stays &c, had starboard boat stove, and was otherwise damaged, having been dragged foul of by Br brig Aden, of St. John, N B.

Sch North Star, of and from Lincolnville for Fall River, was lost at the entrance of Chatham Harbor, and her cargo of lime becoming wet, took fire and was destroyed. Her crew arrived in Boston eve of 23.

Barque Kanawha, before reported below N York from Apalachicola, was reported 23 ashore on Romer Shoal.—Sch ——, of Bangor, 14 days from Wilmington, NC, dragged foul of Br brig Scotia, in the lower bay 32d, but no damage is mentioned.

Sch Watchie, of and frm Eastport for Philadelphia, ar at Del Breakwater 21st, with bow stove and loss of deck load.

Ship Jane D Cooper, at N York from Charleston, was somewhat injured morn of 21st by a schooner being forced against her by ice. Ship Saxony, et do and from N Orleans, was forced from Quarantine by ice, and carried down below Coney Island.

Ship Leavitt Storer, of Waldoboro' before reported ashore below N Orleans, had bilged on the 10th inst, and had ten feet water in her hold. Several towboats had gone to her assistance.

Sch Forest, (of Kennebunk) Blanchard, frm Pensacola ebt Dec 10, for attakapas, to load for N York, went ashore on the Chandilier islands, no date and it was supposed she could not be got off.

Sch Saml Hadlock, at Belize, Hond, frm N York, had heavy weather, and was run into by a large vessel while lying to in a gale, by which her bulwarks were stove from her fore chains clean aft, where the anchor of the vessel which ran into her became fast amid the broken bulwarks and timber, and remained fast on arrival. She also carried away her topmast, flying jib and jibboom, with her standing and running rigging.

Brig Factor of Canberry Isles frm a Southern port for N York while at anchor Ellis's Island near 17th inst, was forced from her anchorage by a large field of ice, and dragged below Bedlow's Island, before she brought up.

Key West dates to Jan 15, state that barque Jno Strand was ready to sail, her expenses having been advanced by the agent of underwriters. Brig Marie, of and frm Portland for Norfolk, had put in distress, leaky and with loss of sails, having been blown off the coast.

Sch St Helena, (of Salem) Hatch frm Philadelphia for Boston, went ashore on Hereford bar about 9th inst, in a N E gale, and with her cargoe of coal became a total loss crew saved by the life boat. Vessel insured.

Ship Vermont of Bath, at N York frm N Orleans got in contact in the Bay, with ship Yorkshire frm Liverpool and lost mizzen mast.

CONVENTION IN LINCOLN COUNTY.

The friends of freedom will hold a Convention in Bath, Feb. 12 and 13, commencing at 10 A. M.

Rev. George Thompson, a missionary from Africa will attend. Let us have a great meeting. Per order,

P. WARDSWORTH.

BATH, Jan. 26, 1852.

MISSIONARY MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Penobscot county Missionary Association, auxiliary to the American Missionary Association, will be held in the first parish meeting house in Bangor, on Thursday, February 12th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. All persons interested in the cause of missions, are invited to attend. Rev. George Thompson, a returned missionary from Africa, will be present, and is expected to preach before the association. Per order,

O. H. INGALLS, Sec'y.

Bangor, 24 Jan 1852.

A CARD.

The undersigned would take this method to express their heart felt gratitude to the citizens of Newport Village and vicinity, for an expression of regard shown toward us in a donation visit, at the house of brother T. F. Dexter, on New Year's day eve. Valuable articles and money were presented us to the amount of about twenty five dollars.

The singing was most admirable, and we hope the whole scene of the evening was mutually beneficial. And it is our sincere desire that the donors may be rewarded with those blessings that are richer than mortals can give.

B. D SMALL,
E. SMALL.

Carmel, Me., Jan. 22, 1852.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Co-partnership lately subsisting between the undersigned, under the firm of THURSTON & CO., was dissolved on the twenty-third day of November, 1851, by mutual consent. Brown Thurston will continue the Printing and Stereotyping business at the old stand, (68 Exchange street,) and is authorized to settle all debts due to or by the said company.

BROWN THURSTON,
SAMUEL THURSTON.

Portland, Jan. 22, 1851.

NOAH HANSON,
DEALER IN
PROVISIONS, GROCERIES,
W. I. Goods, Country Produce, &c.
OF THE BEST QUALITY.
No. 296 Congress Street,
PORTLAND, MAINE.
Daceember 18, 1851—tf.

Farm for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his Farm containing one hundred acres; also, a 100 acre Wood Lot, situated in STEUBEN, Washington Co., Me.; where he now resides.

DANIEL L. SAWYER.

Steuben, Jan. 19, 1852.

FRANKLIN T. SARGENT,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Office, No. 80 Middle Street,
[Sign of the Gold Tooth,]
Residence, at No. 27 Federal Street, PORTLAND.
20—tf

OIL STORE.

WM. A. HYDE, late of the firm of Robinson & Hyde has removed to the store occupied by Blanchard & Cahoon, No 208 Fore street (near the foot of Plumb street) where he will keep constantly on hand OILS of all kinds wholesale or retail, at the lowest Market price

WM. A. HYDE

July, 9. tf.

MUSIC! MUSIC!!

Seraphine & Melodeon
MANUFACTORY,
396 CONGRESS STREET,
PORTLAND, ME.,
(Opposite the New England House)

THE SUBSCRIBERS would inform the public that they continue to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of

SERAPHINES, REED ORGANS,
AND
CARHART'S PATENT MELODEONS,

which for quickness and quality of tone, and style of finish, are not surpassed in this country.

We would invite the attention of the public to our REED ORGANS, with the late improvement and a variety of stops, it renders them the best substitute for the more costly pipe organ; the stops being so arranged as to produce all the variety and changes that are desired in church music; they will give as quick, clear, and melodious a tone as the pipe organ; and can be kept in order and tune equally as well. Their cost being far less, it places them within the reach of churches of very limited means.

CARHART'S PATENT MELODEON,

is the quickest and most brilliant toned reed instrument that has ever been introduced to the public, capable of producing quite as quick music as the piano forte.

Our instruments in all cases have given the best satisfaction. *They speak for themselves*, and they need only to be seen and heard, to give them the preference over all others.

Dealers and all others in want of GOOD MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, will find it for their interest to call at our manufactory before purchasing elsewhere.

Our sales-room is constantly open for visitors, and all are invited to call and examine for themselves, whether they wish to purchase or not.

All instruments made by us are warranted.

Orders from abroad promptly attended to.

Organs, Reed Organs, Seraphines, Melodeons, and Accordions tuned and repaired in the very best manner.

HASTINGS & PHILBROOK.

Portland, Me., Nov 18, 1851. ly

J. GUNNISON,
Notary Public,
Real Estate, Stock and Insurance
BROKER,
Office, No. 25 Exchange Street,
PORTLAND, Me.

Houses Lots, and Farms—Railroad, Bank, and Manufacturers' Stocks, bought, sold, and exchanged.

Legal instruments promptly executed.

Life and Fire Insurance in the best offices.

REFERENCE —We the undersigned, having for several years past been acquainted with Mr. J. GUNNISON, Real Estate Broker, of this city, cordially recommend him for capacity, promptness and integrity, as a business man.

NEAL DOW, CHARLES Q. CLAPP,
SAMUEL FESSENDEN, SAMUEL TYLER.

Portland, Jan. 6, 1852. tf

GALVANIC LINAMENT,
PREPARED BY
J. P. ST. CLAIR,

GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY AT EDINburgh, and Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons;

FOR

Rheumatism, Swellings and Pains in the Joints, Tic Doloreux, and Ague in the Face, Frosted Feet and Chilblains, Salt Rheum, Cuts, Bruises Burns Scalds, and all Muscular and Ligamentous Affections.

No Remedy ever offered to the Public, will bear the test of experience better than this article: its superior utility is fully borne out by the testimonials of those who have used it. It is all that it is represented, and claims to be no more than what it is.

For Tooth-Ache,

It is the most effectual and easily applied remedy in use: all you have to do is to rub the tips of the fingers on the outside of the face, and bind up, if convenient.

TESTIMONIALS.

I certify that a few evenings ago, I had the toothache so bad that a good deal of the skin came off my mouth from using different remedies, and could get no relief, until I applied St. Clair's Galvanic Liniment; I rubbed a little on my face, and the pain was all gone in a few minutes. EUNICE FORD.

N. E. House, Portland, Jan. 1852.

I hereby certify that I have sold a considerable quantity of Mr. St. Clair's Liniment to persons troubled with old Chronic Rheumatism, Chilblains, Frosted Feet; and I can safely recommend it, from the high name they give it, to be one of the best and most effectual remedies of the present day. WALTER WILLIAMS.

No. 12 Carver Street, Boston, Jan. 2, 1852.

I had Ague in the face of the worst kind for a few days, and could obtain no relief until I used St. Clair's Galvanic Liniment—all pain was taken away within an hour. H. C. STUBBS,

Portland, Jan. 5, 1852. Keeper of the N. E. House

Portland, Jan. 5, 1852.

This may certify I have used a Liniment prepared by Dr. J. P. St. Clair, called the Galvanic Liniment, and I do not hesitate to say, that it is the best article for Chilblains on the feet, that I ever used, and would recommend it to the public as such. LORENZO STOWELL.

MR. JAMES EVANS, Blacksmith, of Cape Elizabeth, had his foot badly injured by a large piece of iron falling on the same. It was perfectly cured by only using one bottle of St. Clair's Liniment.

About two years ago, I used to be troubled with Rheumetism in my neck and shoulders so bad that I could scarcely move; I used St. Clair's Galvanic Liniment, it took all pain away within an hour, and I have never been troubled with it since. STEPHEN DAY.

North Fryeburgh, Jan. 1, 1852.

I have used Dr. St. Clair's Galvanic Liniment for my feet, which were swollen and bad sores from Chilblains and Frost, and it effectually cured me when every thing else failed. G. V. JORDAN.

Saco. Jan. 3, 1852.

☞ Prepared solely by the Proprietor, at his Medical Office, CASCO STREET, PORTLAND, MAINE, where it is sold Wholesale and Retail — and also by his authorized agents, at

25 Cts. per Bottle.

☞ Also sold by the dozen or single bottle by C. W. ATWELL, No 4, under the United States Hotel.

Portland, Jan. 6, 1852—tf.

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS THOMAS S. WELCH, of Minot, and ANGERONA WELCH wife of said THOMAS, on the twenty-fifth day of April, A. D. [illegible], by their deed of that date conveyed to the subscriber in fee and in mortgage the farm on which they then lived, in the town of Minot in the County of Cumberland, which farm is particularly bounded and described in their deed of mortgage, recorded in the Cumberland Records, Book 229, page 361, to which record reference is to be had for bounds and description: and whereas the condition of said mortgage has been broken, notice is hereby given, that I, JABEZ C. WOODMAN claim a foreclosure of the same, in accordance with the Statute in such case made and provided.

JABEZ C. WOODMAN.

PORTLAND, Jan. 13, 1852—3w

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS LOWELL VALENTINE then of Poland, on the seventh day of July, A. D 1843, by his deed of that date conveyed to the subscriber in fee and in mortgage, his houselot at Mechanic Falls in the town of Poland, being the same that he purchased of Tillson Weterman and on which his house and shop then stood, whereon he then lived, which deed of mortgage is recorded in the Cumberland Records. Book 1[illegible]1, page 387, to which record reference is to be had:

And whereas the condition of said mortgage has been broken, notice is hereby given, that I JABEZ C. WOODMAN claim a foreclosure of the same, in accordance with the Statute in such case made and provided.

JABEZ C. WOODMAN.

PORTLAND, Jan. 13, 1852—3w.

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS JOSHUA BUCKNAM then of Portland, on the twenty first day of May, A. D. 1849, by his deed of that date conveyed to the subscriber in fee and in mortgage a certain lot of land in Portland in the county of Cumberland bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a stake standing on the northeasterly side of Poplar Street, in the most westerly corner of a lot of land, that formerly belonged to Nathaniel Chase, thence running north eighteen degrees, west about seventy-three and one-half feet adjoining said street to a stake standing in the corner of a lot of land that formerly belonged to Silvanus Cook and from these two stakes extending north seventy-two degrees east about eight and one-half rods to a lot of land that formerly belonged to Rufus Washburn, which deed is recorded in the Cumberland Records Book 217, page 247, to which record reference is to be had for further description:

And whereas the condition of said mortgage has been broken, notice is hereby given, that I Jabez C. Woodmen, claim a foreclosure of the same in accordance with the statute in such case made and provided.

JABEZ C. WOODMAN.

PORTLAND, January, 13, 1852

Temperance Motto Letter Envelopes for sale at this office. Price 10 cents a package of 25. 30 cents per hundred.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL HYMN.

Let thy spirit, Lord, descending,
Rest upon each youthful heart;
May his grace this work attending,
Heavenly life and love impart!

Let thy presence go before us,
Through this wilderness of sin!
Spread thy sheltering pinions o'er us,
Light the lamp of truth within!

O thou good and gracious Father,
Write on us thy saving name;
O thou gentle Shepherd, gather
With thine arm each little lamb!

Feed us in thy verdant meadows,
Lead us by thy quiet streams,
Till beyond the vale of shadows,
Heaven's unclouded glory beams!

NAPOLEON'S OLD GUARD.

The great success of "Napoleon and his Marshals," has induced Mr. Headley to turn his attention more particularly to that wonderful army with which they achieved such astonishing results.

The fame of the Old Guard is as well established as that of its leaders, and a more popular and interesting subject could not have been easily selected.

"It is difficult," he observes, "to give a proper idea of the conduct of the Old Guard. To the cursory reader it seems strange that it acquired such a reputation. This arises from the fact that it always acted as a reserve, and had nothing to do with the main movements of the army, which it is the duty of the historian to describe. To stem the torrent of defeat, to give impulse to a great movement, to strengthen an exhausted column, and, by being here and there and in every place where help was needed, and with unbroken front in the midst of fear and panic, that it gained its renown.

"The discomfitted soldier gazed in astonishment on the cool courage which triumphed where he failed, and broken ranks viewed with wonder the steady march on batteries which had shattered them to fragments. Called in only when the other troops gave way, and manœuvering and charging with the same determined bravery, in the midst of a panic as in the flush of victory, they were looked upon as superior to the ordinary emotions and fears of mortals.

'And nothing does show the sublime elevation of this invincible body of men more than their freedom from the contagion of example, being always sufficient in themselves, and steadiest and bravest in the moment of greatest disaster and fear. It was this peculiarity that gave the Guards influence over the soldiers, and made its presence like the shout of victory. The whole army came to regard it as exempt from ordinary duty in a battlefield, too great to be employed in ordinary fighting, and to be called upon only when the bravest troops gave way. Its charge was looked upon as an unalterable decree against the enemy written in the book of fate. Its stern and measured tread never faltered; against its adamantine sides cavalry thundered in vain, while before its levelled bayonets the firmest array went down. Napoleon knew its power and increased its strength to the greatest limit it could bear. Any nation that could furnish two hundred thousand men, able to fulfil the severe conditions annexed to admission in the Old Guard, might conquer the world."

He necessarily passes over much of the same ground that he traversed in his former work, but dwells more particularly upon the conduct and action of the Guard in those battles and retreats which he has so vigorously sketched. There are a great many incidental anecdotes introduced, well told, and exceedingly interesting, which alone will make the work popular. With one of these, which indicates the folly of duelling, we close our notice, recommending the book to those who desire to obtain a great deal of information, very pleasantly conveyed:

"A horse grenadier of the Old Guard had spoken in a light joking manner to the sister of a comrade.

"The latter demanded that an apology should be made to her in presence of the assembled family.

"The former refused, and a challenge was the consequence. They met in the woods of the Boulogne, and had already drawn their swords when a laboring man, till then unnoticed, advanced, and, addressing the combatants in a piteous tone, said, 'Alas! my dear officers, I am a poor joiner, without work, and the father of a family.' 'Eh, my brave fellow,' said one of the seconds, 'retire! this is no time to ask for alms; do you not see that these two gentlemen are about to cut each other's throats?' It is for that reason, my brave officers,' he replied, 'that I have come to ask the preference.' 'What preference?' they exclaimed. 'To make the coffins of these two gentlemen, for I am a poor joiner without work, and the father of a family.' At these words the two antagonists paused, and gazed on each other a moment, then burst into a simultaneous peal of laughter. Their anger was over, and advancing they shook hands and then retired to a restaurat, to finish their quarrel with forks, over a well covered table.

Slavery in California.—It would seem from the statement of the San Francisco Herald, given below, that slavery exists in California in spite of constitutional and legal prohibitions. The talk of the "contentment" of the slaves can deceive no one who knows anything of the nature of he system.

It may startle those who happen to be nervous on this subject to be informed that slavery now exists, and has always existed in California, since the adoption of the constitution. In the mining counties and even in San Francisco, there are many slaves, and yet there is no manifest derangement of public morals in consequence, nor do the people generally seem to give themselves much anxiety on the subject. There is no attempt to incite the slaves to run away, and they themselves catching the healthy tone of public sentiment, never entertain a thought of such a thing. We know some of them whose earnings amount to as much as the pay of a post captain in the navy, and who can purchase their freedom at any time, but are perfectly content with their present condition. These facts go to prove that it will be difficult, without persevering agitation, to generate bigotry in the minds of the people of California on the slavery question, or to convert it into an element of discord; and such persevering agitation we hope never to see.

FREE SCHOOLS AND ROMANISM.

We give a few extracts from the Newspapers of the day, to show how the wind blows.

Prussian Schools.—The Berlin *Official Gazette* of Nov. 5th, publishes an edict issued by the Minister of Instruction, which places the Prussian schools and Teachers under the control of the Clergy."

Pure religion and free governments have nothing to fear from an educated people.—Woe to religion when the clergy are the instruments of tyranny! The little Protestant Chapel at Rome has been closed by order of the Pope, and the Americans can only worship in their own way in the house of their Consul. If the Pope had the power, and he will soon have it, he would shut every Protestant Church in the United States, in the same way.

"The Bible a Sectarian Book.—A matter of no little interest has recently engrossed the attention of the School Committee of the City of Cambridge. It appears that one rule in the schools of that city is, that a portion of the Bible be read by the pupils daily. This order has recently been objected to by a scholar, who when it came his turn to read, refused, on the ground that his parents, who were Roman Catholics, instructed him not to read the Protestant Bible. The teacher of the school immediately informed the School Committee on the subject, which board, we learn, notified the parents of the child, that they must either withdraw him from the school, or instruct him to comply with the established rules of the school, and the orders of his Instructor.

We learn that a suit at law is to grow out of the trouble, and that a legal gentleman has already been retained as counsel by the parents of the pupil referred to, on the ground that the rule in question openly violates the 23d Section of the 23d Chapter of the Revised Statutes, prohibiting the introduction of *sectarian books* into our Public Schools."

We are not surprised at this occurrence. The Roman Catholics of New York City long ago made the same objection, and, what is worse. the people allowed it, and banished the Scriptures from the schools! Now, if any position is impregnable, it is this, that the founders of this great Republic got their ideas of civil and religious liberty from the Scriptures; and by the Scriptures, and by them only, can their liberty and free institutions be upheld; and it is as true that, wherever the Romish religion has prevailed, free institutions have fallen, and civil and religious tyranny has prevailed, and has enslaved the mass of the people. It is as clear as the sun at noonday, that the baleful influence of the Romish church is beginning to be felt in the very heart of the Pilgrim's home, and we shall not be surprised to find the political parties succumbing to the power, which they have allowed to grow up among them, and to become powerful through their mistaken courtesy and liberality. We have long been expecting this assault upon the free schools, and we have no doubt that it is the beginning of a series of assaults, which will end in their overthrow, unless the sons of the Pilgrims arise in their might, and say to the intruders, "we will give you a home, but it must be a New England home. If you accept our hospitality you shall not dictate the form of it, you shall not prescribe the terms." We are precisely in the condition of the good-natured snake, who admitted the hedge-hog into her hole, and fortunate shall we be, if we and our children do not have to seek a home elsewhere.

We hope the committee of Cambridge will meet the question fearlessly and firmly, and that the Legislature, at the coming session, will settle forever the basis of our free schools. It is no doubt true, and we do not wish to conceal the fact, that the basis of the Romish religion is Ignorance, not so much of the priesthood as of the people; and this ignorance which has been the bane and chain of Europe, and all Spanish America, will be imposed upon us as soon as the movement may be securely made. Half the pupils in the free schools of Boston are the children of Roman Catholics, and nearly half the citizens are of the same stamp. They are managed by artful priests, and, ere long, they will claim the right to alter our free schools, so that nothing which smacks of Protestanism shall be found in them. The first blow will be struck at the Bible; the second at all religious instruction; the third will be a claim for separate schools under Romish teachers, most of whom will be priests, jesuits, probably, in disguise. Of course, this will break down our free schools, the charm and security of which is the banishing of sectarianism, and the education of all our children, of all sects, and parties, and conditions together. We will yield to no one in our disposition to shelter the oppressed, and destitute, and ignorant, who are flocking to our shores: but we do not hesitate to express our conviction, arising from long and close observation, that, unless the immigrants are immediately prevented from interfering further into our affairs, the curse which has blasted Italy, starved and debased Ireland, and uncivilized Spain and her provinces, will overshadow and ruin this free land. In our opinion, the question of slavery, compared to this, is quite unimportant, the former only affecting the liberty of others, the latter involving our own.—*Common School Journal.*

HOW TO SPELL CAT.

At a dinner party of officers, during the last war with England, while conversing on the literary deficiences of some new officers, Capt. S—— said:

"Dr. M——, are you acquainted with Captain G——?" "Yes, I know him very well," replied the doctor; "he's one of the new set—but what of him?" "Nothing in particular," replied Captain S——. "I have just received a letter from him, and I will wager you a dozen of old port wine that you cannot guess in six guesses how he spells *Cat.*" "Done," said the doctor, "it's a wager." "Well—commence guessing," said S. "K-a- double t." "No." "K-a-t-e."—"No; you have missed it again." "Well, then," resumed the doctor, "C-a double t." "No, that's not the way; try again: it's your last guess." "C-a-u-g-h-t." "No," said S, "that is not the way; you have lost the wager." "Well," said the doctor, with much petulance of manner, "how does he spell it?" "Why, he spells it *C-a-t*," replied S——, with the utmost gravity.—Amidst the roar of the mess, and almost choking with rage, the doctor sprang to his feet, exclaiming: "Captain S——, I am too old a man to be trifled with in this manner."
—*Spirit of the Times.*

CHARGE FOR SLEEPING.

A man travelling in Vermont, came late to a public house, and, as the next stage would go out in the course of two or three hours, concluded to take a nap, charging the waiter, at the same time, to wake him in season. He had but fairly got into a snooze, when there came a thundering rap at the door, and the usual cry: "Stage ready!" Hurrying down, he asked what was to pay for his lodgings?

"Twenty-five cents."

"Well, sir," said the traveller, "I'm sure I thank you for calling me so soon, for if an half hour's sleep is worth so much, I shouldn't have been able to pay you, if I'd slept till morning.

"Material Aid" for Italy.—The correspondent of the New York Commercial, writing from Rome, under date of Dec. 10, says it is well known that $60,000 has recently been deposited somewhere in Rome for the purchase of arms. $40,000 it is said were from the United States, and $20,000 from Liverpool. It is reported that there are at least 30,000 muskets secreted in the city.

Carpets! Carpets!!

AND

House Furnishing Goods,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NOW OPENING AT THE
SPACIOUS CARPET WAREROOMS
Nos. 1 & 2 Free street Block, Free street
PORTLAND, Me.

SPARROW & WISE,

Respectfully invite the public to call and examine their large and

Splendid Collection of CARPETS,

for Fall and Winter sales, embracing every kind and quality, from the **richest** and most **superb** Velvet Tapestry, to the lowest priced Carpetings in the market. They would call special attention to a choice selection of the celebrated

Bigelow Power Loom Brussels,

and a few select patterns of yard wide Tapestry Ingrain Carpeting, an entirely new article, and the first ever brought to this market.

English Wool BOCKINGS of all widths; STAIR Carpets of every variety, Straw MATTING; RUGS, Mats, Stair Rods, Bindings, Thread, Tacks, &c. &c.

PAINTED FLOOR CLOTHS,
of all dimensions and prices.

WINDOW SHADES.
Draperies, and curtain materials of all kinds.

Patent Improved Curtain Fixtures,
altogether the best fixture in use.

GILT CORNICES,
Bands, Pins, Loops, Tassels.

CARPET BAGS,
Table Oil Cloths, a variety of Table and Piano Covers.

Blankets, Quilts, Comforters,
and house furnishing goods of every description.

FEATHERS and MATTRESSES,
on better terms than can be obtained at any other establishment in this State.

CURTAINS, BEDDING, &c.

Persons about furnishing their houses with Carpets, Curtains, Bedding, &c., will do well to give us an early call, as all our goods will be sold at a large per centage below New York and Boston Prices.

Much of our present Stock was purchased at the recent large and peremptory sale of the THOMPSONVILLE GOODS in New York, which it is well known were sold at most ruinous sacrifices to the Manufacturers. And we are now prepared to give our customers **bargains in carpets,** Curtains, Bedding, &c., such as has never before been offered them in this or any other city.

CARPET WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 1 & 2 Free Street Block, Portland, Me.
Portland, Oct. 23. tf—43

WHOLESALE & RETAIL STORES.

THE
DOCK SQUARE
CLOTHING
WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 29 & 30 Dock Square,
AND
37 & 39 Exchange St.
BOSTON.

Earl W. Johnson & Co.

Ever grateful to their old friends and Customers, for their former very liberal patronage and favor, would inform them and the public generally, that they have just completed the extensive repairs they have been making during the past summer, having *entirely remodeled* and *refitted* their establishment, they are now prepared to show their customers any garment connected with a gentleman's wardrobe.

We have now on hand one of the largest and best selected stock of

CLOTHS,

VESTINGS, & PANTALOON GOODS,

to be found in the city, which we are ready to manufacture to order, by the *most skilful artists* in their profession. The high reputation our **custom work** has always sustained, renders it only necessary for us to say that we shall endeavor to continue to *merit the same praise* which has been heretofore bestowed upon this department of our establishment.

Our stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, is the most desirable of any in the City from which to make a selection, having all been manufactured within a few weeks.

We offer A FRESH STOCK of Goods, made in the **style to suit the present season,** rather than the accumulations of by-gone years.

We particularly invite wholesale purchasers to examine our stock, before making their purchases.

We warrant our garments to fit, and our prices to suit

FURNISHING GOODS

of every description. of which we have a very heavy stock, all of which were manufactured and *imported* expressly for this establishment.

For sale at WHOLESALE and retail

☞Recollect the place.☜
EARL W. JOHNSON & CO.,
29 & 30 *Dock Square, and* 37 & 39 *Exchange St.,*
BOSTON.
Boston, October 25, 1851. 3m—44

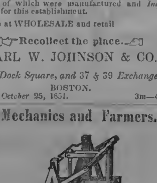
To Mechanics and Farmers.

A rare chance to make and save money.

The above is a picture of RICHARDSON'S PATENT OSCILLATING PERPENDICULAR DASH CHURN, which is acknowledged by all who have witnossed its operation, to be **the very best churn** ever offered the public. Its construction is so simple, and so very cheap, that it will be within the reach of every man in the state who owns a cow. It is operated with such perfect ease that it is called the LADIES CHURN, and it is readily admitted by every one who has had an opportunity to examine it, that it must and will take the place of all other churns.

Patent rights for counties and towns in this state can be procured of the subscriber, who may be found for a short time at the store of Messrs. W. I. Cross & Son, No. 139 Middle street, Portland, or addressed by letter at Bangor, Me.

Sept. 10. tf WM. W. BATTLES.



NEW JOB PRESS.

Upon this Press a greater amount of work can be accomplished in the same time than upon any other Press now in use.

Having thus increased our facilites for the rapid and beautiful performance of all kinds of

JOB PRINTING,

We solicit the Patronage of the Public believing it will prove to our mutual advantage for you to give us a call.

CARD PRINTING

Executed in the neatest style of the art.

Having two Card Presses of the most approved patterns, we can turn off a greater amount of Card Printing, at short notice, than most offices in the State.

Prices to Suit the Times,—But Never Below Cost.

☞**No. 68 Exchange St., Portland, Me.**

TOPRINTERS.

—:o:—

Just received, a prime lot of Printer's INK, in cans, from one to twenty-five pounds each.

Prices, 25 cts. to $2. per pound,

Also, on hand for sale, Colored Inks, Varnish, Bronzes, Enameled and Porcelain CARDS, Leads, Job Cuts, &c. &c.

All low for CASH.

Also, a large font of second hand Brevier Type, with or without the cases.

THURSTON & CO.
November 20, 1851.

Temperance Motto Letter Envelopes for sale at this office. Price 10 cents a package of 25. 30 cents per hundred.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

This remedy is offered to the community with the confidence we feel in an article which seldom fails to realize the happiest effects that can be desired. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind, is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs, which are incident to our climate. And not only in the formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, &c., and for Children it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained. No family should be without it, and those who have used it, never will.

Read the opinion of the following gentlemen,

who will be recognized in the various sections of Country where they are located;—each and all as merchants of the first class and of the highest character,

as the oldest and most extensive wholesale dealers in medicine, with an experience unlimited on the subject of which they speak. If there is any value in the judgment of experience, see

THIS CERTIFICATE.

We, the undersigned, wholesale druggists, having been long acquainted with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, hereby certify our belief that it is the best and most effectual remedy for Pulmonary complaints ever offered to the American people. And we would, from our knowledge of its composition, and extensive usefulness, cordially commend it to the afflicted as worthy their best confidence, and with the firm conviction that it will do for their relief all that medicine can do.

HENSHAW, EDMANDS & CO., Boston, Mass.
REESE & COULSON, Baltimore, Maryland.
LADD & INGRAHAM, Bangor, Maine.
HAVILAND, HARRALL, & CO., Charleston, S. C.
JACOB S. FARRAND, Detroit, Mich.
T. H. McALLISTER, Louisville, Kentucky.
FRANCIS & WALTON, St. Louis, Missouri.
JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile, Alabama.
THEODORE A. PECK, Burlington, Vermont.
HAVILAND, RISLEY & CO., Augusta, Georgia.
ISAAC D. JAMES, Trenton, New Jersey.
J. M. TOWNSEND, Pittsburgh, Penn.
CLARK & CO., Chicago, Illinois.
E. E. GAY, Burlington, Iowa.
M. A. SANTOS & SON, Norfolk, Virginia.
EDWARD BRINGHURST, Wilmington, Delaware.
JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, Penn.
Z. D. & W. H. GILMAN, Washington, D. C.
J. WRIGHT & CO., New Orleans, La.
WATSON, WALL & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana.
C. C. RICHMOND & CO., San Francisco, Cal.
LEWIS & AMES, Tallahassee, Florida.
E. R. STRONG, Knoxville, Tennessee.
CHILTON & DUER, Little Rock, Ark.
STILLER, SLADE & CO., Lexington, Miss.
N. D. LABADIE, Galveston, Texas.
CHARLES DYER, Jr., Providence, R. I.
JOSEPH M. TURNER, Savannah, Georgia.
WADE, ECKSTEIN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

In Foreign Countries.

J. G. COFFIN, & CO., Valparaiso, Chili.
F. M. DIMOND & CO., Vera Cruz, Mexico.
FRED RIVAS & CO., Bogota, New Grenada.
S. PROVOST & CO., Lima, Peru.
MORTON & CO., Halifax, Nova Scotia.
T. WALKER & SON, St. Johns, New Brunswick.
C. G. SALINAS & CO., Rio Janeiro, Brazil.

With such assurance, and from such men, no stronger proof can be adduced, except that found in its effects upon trial.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY JAMES C. AYER,
Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

For sale wholesale and retail by Joshua Durgin & Co., Agents; also, by Edward Mason, H. H. Hay, and Charles E. Beckett, Portland.
Also by J. G. Rollins, Saco; and by
C. N. Cleaveland, Wm. Baker, Brunswick;
Dr A Shaw, A G Page, Bath;
George H. Thomas, Richmond;
E. Dana, Jr., Newcastle.
C P Branch, Gardiner;
S Page & Co., B Wales, Hallowell;
Dillingham & Titcomb, Cushing & Black, Augusta;
Messrs. Gore & Holbrook, Freeport;
And by Druggists generally throughout the State.
Lowell, 1851. 46 3m

AMERICAN
Temperance Life Insurance Comp'y
CAPITAL $100,000.
OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND PEARL STS.,
HARTFORD, CONN.
MUTUAL COMPANY.

Incorporated by the State of Connecticut, and officially approved by the Comptroller of Public Accounts.

Rates of Assurance for each one hundred dollars on a single life.

FOR LIFE. Ann. Premium with profits. Age.	Amount.
14	1 17
15	1 20
16	1 23
17	1 26
18	1 29
19	1 33
20	1 36
21	1 40
22	1 44
23	1 48
24	1 53
25	1 58
26	1 63
27	1 68
[illegible]	1 74
[illegible]	1 79
30	1 84
31	1 89
32	1 94
33	2 00
34	2 06
35	2 13
36	2 20
37	2 27
38	2 35
39	2 43
40	2 51
41	2 60
42	2 68
43	2 76
44	2 85
45	2 95
46	3 05
47	3 17
48	3 30
49	3 45
50	3 61
[illegible]	3 [illegible]
52	3 99
[illegible]	4 19
54	4 42
55	4 66
56	4 92
57	5 20
58	5 5[illegible]
59	5 8[illegible]
60	6 [illegible]9
61	6 [illegible]7

The friends of Temperance have recently procured a charter for a LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, with a view to insure the lives of temperance men, by themselves, that they may secure the advantages of their temperance principles, without being subject to pay losses incurred by *Intemperance.*

It is a well settled fact in the history of Life Insurance Companies in this country, that full twenty five per cent. of their losses are traceable to the remote or direct influence of alcoholic stimulants upon the human system.—Total abstinence men, if insured in common with men who habitually use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, of course are compelled to share in paying losses incurred by this practice. They do not insure them upon an equality with other men.

It is the design of our Company to insure none but temperance men, and to give them the full benefits of their temperance principles, both in the reduced rates of insurance and the full earnings of the company, after deducting expenses.

We have herewith appended our table of rates. It will be seen that they are twenty five per cent lower than the rates of most mutual Companies. Our premiums are to be paid in cash, but if upon our present rates, it shall be found that abstinence from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, shall make a greater difference in the value of life, than we have estimated, the insured receive the full benefit, for we propose paying all profits in cash annually, after the usual fund of $200,000 has accumulated.

In this company those who are insured for life, and thus propose to share the profits of the business, not only have the same security furnished by the best conducted Mutual Companies, but they have the entire earnings of the company on the low rates, after deducting expenses; and in addition to this, every dollar of the capital, 100,000, dollars, is liable for the payment of losses. This, we believe, affords abundant security to the public, and presents decided advantages over any other company in the country, for there is none to our knowledge organized upon this plan.

It is the peculiar merit of this company, that it combines all the advantages of the two systems—of Joint Stock and Mutual Insurance, while its business is done for the benefit of the holders of life policies, and not for stock holders.

Our Directors are well known as prominent temperance men, and as abundantly entitled to the highest confidence for integrity and business capacity. They are each personally interested, and the public may have the highest assurance that they will use every means to guard and protect the pecuniary interests of this company, as well as to make it eminently instrumental in promoting the temperance cause.

☞We are now ready to receive applications and to issue policies, and the public may have the fullest confidence that our business shall be done upon the strictest principles of economy and integrity.

OFFICERS.
BARZILLAI HUDSON, *President.*
TERTIUS WADSWORTH, *Vice President*
B. E. HALE, *Secretary.*

DIRECTORS.
BARZILLAI HUDSON, FRANCIS PARSONS,
ALBERT DAY, FRANCIS GILLETTE,
NOAH WHEATON, TERTIUS WADSWORTH,
WM. W. HOPPIN, JAMES B. HOSMER,
EDSON FESSENDEN, JOHN H GOODWIN.

Board of Councillors.

Hon. Thomas S. Williams, Hartford; Hon. Andrew T. Judson, Judge of the U. S. Dist. Court of Connecticut; Hon. Thomas Clark, Treasurer of Connecticut; Chancellor R. H. Walworth, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; Hon. NEAL DOW, Mayor of Portland, Me.; Dea. Moses Grant, Boston, Mass.; John A. Foote, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio; Edward C. Delevan, Esq., Albany, N. Y.; Hon. Salma Hale, Keene, N. H.

FREEMAN YATES General Lecturing Agent for the State of Maine.

LOCAL AGENTS.
Peleg Wadsworth, Bath, Maine.; Thomas Crawford Brunswick; J. S. Keith, Oxford; Wm. Deering, South Paris.
Other agents names will be added as appointed.
Hartford, Conn. Oct. 15. 6m 42

"Never Give up the Ship."
A CARD.

S. L. CARLETON respectfully informs his friends and the public that it is not his intention to leave Portland (as his former competitors have done) whilst he is favored with the patronage of the citizens. He would further state that he will as usual *personally attend to his business,* and not trust his business with *young boys.*—Also, that he is now "the oldest operator in the city"—and has one of the best Top Lights in the United States, with every requisite to enable him to give the most perfect satisfaction as a Daguerreotypist. He will guarantee to give the most perfect satisfaction, or no charge. He would further say that his specimen pictures are all his own work. The public may depend he will not puff himself with the work of others. Pictures taken at his establishment, 80 Middle street, are warranted not to fade, being finished by a galvanic gilding process only known to himself. He would inform operators that he compounds all chemicals used in the art, which he keeps constantly on hand wholesale and retail. He has also for sale Galvanic Batteries with instructions how to use them—which no operator should be without—as plates when galvanized are more sensitive and therefore produce a more bold and life like picture. He would further add that he keeps for sale all manner of Daguerreotype and Apparatus Stock, as cheap as they can be obtained in Boston or New York.

☞He will give instruction in the art, on reasonable terms.☜

N. B. Persons wishing to get their likenesses taken will, at d[illegible], will do well to call in the forenoon, as his rooms are usually crowded in the afternoon.

March [illegible]. tf.

READ! READ!!
YOUTH and MANHOOD.

A vigorous Life or a premature Death.
KINKELIN on SELF PRESERVATION
Only 25 Cents.

This book, just published, is filled with useful information, on the infirmities and diseases of the generative organs. It addresses itself alike to YOUTH, MANHOOD and OLD AGE. To all who apprehend or suffer under the dire consequences of early or prolonged indiscretions—to all who feel the exhaustive effects of sedentary and *baneful* habits—to all who in addition to declining physical energy, are the victims of nervous and mental debility. and of moping and melancholy despondency—Dr. K. would say,

READ THIS BOOK.

The valuable advice and impressive warning it gives, will prevent years of misery and suffering, and save annualy thousands of lives.

Parents by reading it will learn how to prevent the destruction of their children.

☞A remittance of 25 cents, enclosed in a letter, addressed to Dr. KINKELIN, north west corner of Third and Union Streets, between Spruce and Pine Street.) PHILADELPHIA, will insure a book, under an envelope, by return of mail.

FIFTEEN YEARS

of extensive and uninterrupted practice spent in Philadelphia, have rendered Dr. K. the most expert and successful practitioner, far and near, in the treatment of all diseases of a private nature. Persons afflicted with ulcers upon the body, throat or legs, pains in the head and bones mercurial rheumatism, strictures, gravel, disease arising from youthful excesses, or impurities of the blood, whereby the constitution has become enfeebled, are all treated with success.

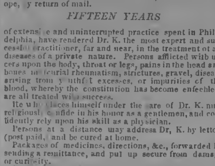
He who places himself under the care of Dr. K. may religiously confide in his honor as a gentlemen, and confidently rely upon his skill as a physician.

Persons at a distance may address Dr, K. by letter, (post paid,) and be cured at home.

Packages of medicines, directions, &c., forwarded by sending a remittance, and put up secure from damage or curiosity.

Booksellers, news agents, pedlars, canvassers, and all others supplied with the above work at very low rates.
Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1851. 45—ly

PUTNAM'S SPRING BEDSTEAD,



PATENTED APRIL 24, 1849.
WILSON & COLVER,

Respectfully invites the ladies and gentlemen of Portland and vicinity, to call and examine this celebrated SPRING BED and BEDSTEAD, COMBINED with its curious Wedge Clasp and Dovetail Fastenings, whereby it can be put up or taken down in two minutes, and is perfectly steady without the help of bed key, screws or cords. No rolling into the middle, as the Springs are of equal strength all over the bed, consequently it adapts itself to every turn of the body and gives constant relief to the weary and toil worn. It is acknowledged by all who have it in use, to be the cheapest and best bed ever invented.—Requires no making except to air it and spread on the cloths.

Please call and examine, whether you wish to purchase or not, at his

Bedstead and Bedding Warehouse,

NO. 271, CONGRESS STREET
near City Hall.

N. B. Patent Spring Beds fitted to common bedsteads without being removed from the house.

Bedsteads of every description; also Hair, Husk, Cotton and Palm Leaf Matrasses on hand or made to order.

Steamboats and Ship's Berths furnished with Spring Beds and Mattrasses at short notice, at the lowest cash prices.

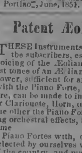
Portland, June, 1851. 6m

Patent Æolian Piano Fortes.

These Instruments, with the improvements made by the subscribers, especially in their construction, and voicing of the Æolian, renders them capable of the softest tones of an Æolian Harp, and of being increased in power, sufficient for any parlor use, and when combined with the Piano Forte, as the performer can do at pleasure, can be made to imitate the sweet tones of the Flute, or Clarionette, Horn, or Basoon, with one hand, and with the other the Piano Forte accompaniment; thus combining orchestral effects, by the same performer at the same time

Piano Fortes with, or without the attachment, will be selected by ourselves when desired, and sent to any part of the country, and warranted to give satisfaction or the money refunded.

The patent is owned by ourselves, exclusively, for the State of Massachusetts, and no other person or persons in Massachusetts have the right to manufacture these Instruments. And, as many of the Piano Forte makers and others in their interest have said the Æolian attachment injured the Piano Forte, and will not keep in tune with it, we hereby notify all persons, that in future we shall apply the attachment to our own instruments made expressly for the attachment, and no others. These we can, with confidence, warrant to stand, several of which we have known to remain in tune one year and over without tuning; and but very few of the attachments, even those applied over five years since, have been tuned at all. We have applied upwards of 1000 of these attachments, and will give the names of the purchasers to those who desire information, in almost every section of the country. T. GILBERT & CO.,
16—ly No. 400 Washington street, Boston.
For Sale at J. S. PAINES, 113 Middle Street.



DR. MARSHALL'S
Headache & Catarrh Snuff.
The best article known for the cure
of Headache, Cold in the Head, and all Catarrhal Affections.
Five Gross just received, and for sale at wholesale and retail at proprietor's lowest prices, by C. W. ATWELL.
No. 4, under U. S. Hotel, Portland, Me.

NEW EDITION.
Temperance Watchmen Clubs

Can find copies of the **Constitution and By-Laws,** an edition of which has just been issued, at the Saddle and Harness Establishment of the Subscriber, No. 12 Market Square. Price $3 per hundred.

It is important that the Clubs should be amply supplied with the above, and those who have not procured them, or those who may become exhausted in their supply are requested to send in their orders immediately.

GEORGE W. TUKEY.
No. 12, Market Square, Opposite the City Hall.
Portland, Oct. 19, 1851. 3w—53

DR. G. BENJAMIN SMITH'S
SUGAR-COATED
Indian Vegetable Pills.

Stand alone, unparalleled; the SICK MAN'S Friend Among the complaints for which these Pills are highly commended are the following, viz:
COUGHS, FEVERS,
RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA,
WORMS, COSTIVENESS,
FOUL STOMACH, HEADACHE,
SCROFULA, LIVER COMPLAINT,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS, WOOPING COUGHS,
JAUNDICE. DIARRHOEA.

By following the simple directions which accompany every box of genuine Pills, a permanent cure may be effected. We have many valuable certificates from this State, and many EMINENT PHYSICIANS in the United States use them in their practice.

There have been over 175,000 boxes sold in Maine.

☞Purchasers must be careful to examine the box which cannot be genuine unless G. BENJ. SMITH is *written with a pen on the bottom.*

The top label has an engraved Indian figure, crossed with fine red paint. Price 25 cents.

☞Principal Offices, 179 GREENWICH STREET, New York, and 113 WASHINGTON ST., Boston.

AGENTS are appointed in every town and village in the State. Enquire at the Stores.

C. W. ATWELL, No. 4, under the United States Hotel, Portland, Me., wholesale and retail agent, to whom all orders should be addressed. Also sold by H. H. HAY, and JOS. L. KELLEY & CO., Portland.
April 3,—14. eop—ly

Anti-Slavery Letter Envelopes for sale at this office. Price 10 cents a package of 25. 30 cents per hundred.

LIVER COMPLAINT.
JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA
CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASE OF
THE KIDNEYS,

AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED LIVER OR STOMACH, SUCH AS CONSTIPATION FULLNESS, OR BLOOD TO THE HEAD, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, NAUSEA, HEARTBURN, DISGUST FOR FOOD, FULLNESS OR WEIGHT IN THE STOMACH, SOUR ERUCTATIONS, SINKING OR FLUTTERING AT THE PIT OF THE STOMACH, SWIMMING OF THE HEAD, HURRIED AND DIFFICULT BREATHING, FLUTTERING AT THE HEART, CHOKING OR SUFFOCATING SENSATIONS WHEN IN A LYING POSTURE, DIMNESS OF VISION, DOTS OR WEBS BEFORE THE SIGHT, FEVER, DULL PAIN IN THE HEAD, DEFICIENCY OF PERSPIRATION, YELLOWNESS OF THE SKIN AND EYES, PAIN IN THE SIDE, BACK, CHEST, LIMBS, &c. SUDDEN FLUSHES OF HEAT, BURNING IN THE FLESH, CONSTANT IMAGININGS OF EVIL, AND GREAT DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY
DR. HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,
PREPARED BY
Dr. C. M. Jackson.
AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,
No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.
[From the "Boston Bee."]

The editor said, Dec. 22d—

"*Dr. Hoofland's Celebrated German Bitters* for the cure of Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous debility, is deservedly one of the most popular medicines of the day. These Bitters have been used by thousands, and a friend at our elbow says he has himself received an effectual and permanent cure of Liver Complaint from the use of this remedy. We are convinced that, in the use of these Bitters, the patient constantly gains strength and vigor—a fact worthy of great consideration. They are pleasant in taste and smell, and can be used by persons with the most delicate stomachs with safety, under any circumstances. We are speaking from experience and to the afflicted we advise their use."

LOOK WELL to the MARKS OF THE GENUINE.

They have the written signature of C. M. JACKSON upon the wrapper, and the name blown in the bottle, *without which they are spurious.*

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No. 120 ARCH Street, one door below Sixth, Philadelphia, and by respectable dealers generally throughout the country

Also for Sale by HENRY H. HAY, Portland Maine. Dec. 12.—1y

To all Agriculturists,
HORTICULTURISTS,
and Florists.

The following Valuable Books have just been published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., 17 & 19 Cornhill, Boston.

Breck's Book of Flowers,
Being a complete guide to the cultivation of a Flower Garden; by Joseph Breck, Esq., Price 75 cents.

Schenck's Kitchen Gardener's Text Book.
A thorough work on the Management of the Kitchen Garden; by Peter A. Schenck, price 50 cents

A Treatise on Hot Houses,
Their Construction, Heating and Ventilation; by R. B Lenchars, Esq.; price $1,00.

Cole's
American Veterinarian,
Or, Complete Farrier; by S. W. Cole, Esq.; price 50 cts

Cole's
American Fruit Book,
Or, Complete Orchardist; by S. W. Cole, Esq., price 50 cents.

48,000 COPIES

Of Mr. Cole's two excellent books, have already been published. The above valuable books are for sale by the principal booksellers throughout the country.

500 AGENTS WANTED,

To sell the above in every State in the Union. Address (post paid,) the publishers ty—16

SEASONABLE GOODS

RECEIVED BY
JOHNSON HALL & CO.
FROM NEW YORK,
A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONABLE
DRY GOODS,
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
BEST QUALITIES,
AND OF THE LATEST STYLES.
No. 3, Greenough Block, Portland.

Their stock having been purchased for Cash, they will offer to the citizens of Portland and vicinity either at wholesale or retail, at

GREAT BARGAINS.

It is useless to enumerate articles, or to make prices known through the papers, for this establishment is well known, having kept the LARGEST AND BEST Stock, and selling it the CHEAPEST of any concern in this vicinity. They will continue so to do, therefore nothing more need be said, but call at the

ONE PRICE STORE,

No. 3, Greenough Block, and judge for yourselves.
Portland, Oct. 15, 1851, tf—42

HATS, CAPS, FURS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

The subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm of HAYES & COVELL, and will continue to occupy their old stand, **No. 7. Market Square,** opposite United States Hotel, which has recently been entirely remodelled and refitted, and are now prepared to furnish the trade and the public generally with

HATS AND CAPS,

of their own manufacture, of the latest and most approved styles

Customers may be assured that they will at all times keep a good assortment of Goods of all kinds, that are usually kept in their line of trade,—all of which they will sell on as good terms and as low as can be obtained elsewhere.

HAYES & COVELL.
John G. Hayes,
Stanley Covell.
Portland, Oct. 23, 1851.

GRAVE STONES!!

The subscriber having on hand a large assortment of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC MARBLE, of the best quality, will continue the manufacture of

MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, TOMB TABLES, &c.,

in the most approved styles, at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Every variety of CARVED and ORNAMENTAL work executed in good style.

Persons in want of the above work, will find it for their interest to call at

310 CONGRESS STREET.

All orders promptly attended to and satisfaction warranted in

STOCK, WORK and PRICES.

☞Be particular and remember the number, 310 Congress Street.

Portland, Nov. 25, 1851. J. H. COOK.
48 tf.

DIPLOMA
—FOR THE—
Temperance Watchmen.

The subscribers have just published a beautiful certificate of membership (suitable for framing) for the Brotherhood of Temperance Watchmen. The size is 10 by 14 inches, and should be in the house of every faithful Watchman. For sale at the low price of $4 00 per hundred, 60 cents per dozen, or [illegible] cents single.
B. THURSTON,
68 Exchange Street.

New and Valuable
MUSIC BOOKS.

Jewett's National
VIOLIN TEACHER:
Being a new and complete Instruction Book for the Violin, with a choice collection of the best Music for the Instrument.

Jewett's National
FLUTE TEACHER:
A complete Flute Instructor, together with the best collection of Flute Music ever published.

Jewett's Book of
DUETS, TRIOS and QUARTETS;
A beautiful collection of Duets for two Violins, also for two Flutes; Trios for three Instruments, and Quartets for four.

Jewett's National
FLUTINA and ACCORDION
TEACHER.
Containing the most extensive and beautiful selection of Music ever published for these instruments.

These Books have been prepared by the [illegible] [illegible] Music [illegible]
Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO. [illegible]
Boston [illegible]

DR. PETTIT'S
American Eye Salve,

SUPERIOR TO ANY KNOWN REMEDY
FOR DISEASED EYES,

For Inflammation of that delicate Organ, whether acute or Chronic—for Egyptian Opthalmia—Atony of the Optic Nerve, Granulations of the Lids—Ulceration of the Lachrymal Glands and weakness of Vision from any cause.

Dr. J. PETTIT, a member of the Medical Society of Onondago Co., N. Y., and for forty years a successful practitioner of medicine, has by actual experiment, and a series of practice in a variety of diseases of the age, discovered a scientific apportionment of ingredients, combining *soothing, healing and strengthening properties,* that have resulted in effecting many astonishing cures, and have secured to the AMERICAN EYE SALVE, a deserved renown, *unequalled in the history of any similar preparation.*

The American Eye Salve is recommended with perfect confidence to all who are troubled with *weak or sore eyes,* whether caused by acute or chronic inflammation,—of *scrofulous origin,—weakness or defect of vision,— disease of the optic nerve—or too severe and long continued use of the eye.*

Please read the following statements:

A daughter of Mr. John Britton, No. 28 Commerce Street, Newark, N. J., whose eyes had been exceeding sore for *eighteen months,* was cured by the use of *one box of* Am. Eye Salve.

Hiram Gove, of South Adams, Mass., says—"*I gave a box to a boy who had been afflicted with sore eyes for* three years *and it cured him.*" The balance of the dozen are all gone, and several have spoken to me for some. Can you send me a quantity by Express?

S. S. Buffum, of Uniontown, Ill., last fall purchased a dozen and writes—*It has long been sold,* and every box effected a cure.

John M. Miller, of Millersburg, Ky., writes—"My father has suffered greatly *for forty years* with Chronic Inflammation of the Eyes, *and has been entirely cured by using your* Am. Eye Salve."

"Seeing what a cure it effected on him, I was induced to apply it to a scrofulous sore on my nose, which was much *inflamed and ulcerated, having discharged matter for six years.* To my surprise and astonishment, *by the use of one box,* the ulcer was healed, *and the cavity is filling out.*"

"A cousin, about eight years old, being afflicted from infancy with sore eyes, had used every other remedy and found no relief, until he applied the Am. Eye Salve, *which has cured his eyes, and also* **a running sore on his face.**"

Though this wonderful remedy is designed mostly for the *cure of* **diseased eyes,** yet we have abundant testimony showing it one of the most perfect PAIN EXTRACTORS IN THE WORLD.

Persons who have used it for *desperate cases of* **sore eyes,** *have tried it for* **sores and inflammations,** and it has exceeded their most sanguine expectations.

Thus it has been found to cure **Burns and Scalds** *without pain and leaving no scar.*

It is a sure cure for **Chilblains,** *producing almost instantaneous relief.*

Scrofulous Sores and Ulcers *have been found to yield to this Salve, though all other remedies had failed.*

Infants' Sore Necks and Chafes are cured *by one or two applications.*

As a remedy for the **Piles,** *no article can compete with it. It has cured cases that have withstood the treatment of various skilful physicians, and of all other known remedies.*

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine generally.

C. W. ATWELL, Portland, Me., *Wholesale Agent.* To whom orders for supplies of the medicine, may be addressed.

No. 4, United States Hotel.

Also, by Charles A. Gilson, Portland; and Sold by Druggists and dealers in medicine generally, and by Edward Mason, J. Durgin & Co.; A. Carter & Son, and C. F. Corry, Portland. Doct. Mulney, and J. G. Rollins, Saco. G. W. Pierson, and J. Sawyer, Biddeford. Warren & King, and Wm. Holden & Co, Saccarappa. Wm. Baker, and E. T. Gatchel, Brunswick. 29

DR. MARSHALL'S
AROMATIC CATARRH AND HEADACHE SNUFF.

This SNUFF has proved the most effectual remedial Agent known for removing a

Cold in the Head, the Headache, and all Catarrhal Affections.

It relieves the patient of *Dullness or Dizziness* in *the Head*—of all WHIZZING OR BUZZING SENSATION such as are produced by too great a flow and pressure of blood upon the brain,—cures the Headache and is the very best known remedy which you can rely upon for a COMPLETE RADICAL CURE of the most troublesome disease, **The Catarrh.**

It cleanses, strengthens and restores to healthy action all those organs and membraneous passages of the head, the obstruction of which produces Pain in the Forehead and region of the Eyes, sense of snuffing in the Nose, a sense of matter dropping from the Head into the Throat, &c.

As these it cures easily and speedily, **and the most confirmed Cases of Catarrh,** it usually cures in a FEW MONTHS.

It is an unfailing cure for **Bleeding at the Nose,** if persevered in but a short time."

There is a spurious article in the market, put up by H. C. Gridley, which dealers and buyers will do well to avoid.

The test of the genuine, is to see that it bears the name of *Charles Bowen, late of Middlebury, now of Montpelier,* Vt.

C. W. ATWELL, Portland, Me., *Wholesale Agent.* To whom orders for supplies of the medicine may be addressed.

Emerson's Patent Ventilator.

The subscribers are the only authorized Manufacturers of **Emerson's Ventilator** in Cumberland County. We learn from the Patentee, that some of the ventilators in the market resembling his are a two fold violation of law: first, because they are an infringement of his right; and secondly, because the Certificate of Patent which they bear does not belong to the article on which it is placed, but belongs to a very different structure.

The value of EMERSON'S VENTILATOR when made in their perfect form as patented, is already well known. We are prepared to furnish them of all sizes, fitting them to chimney flues, rail road cars, public buildings, &c. We will give special attention to the plan and arrangements for ventilating public halls, and have secured the advantage of Mr. Emerson's advice in any important case. Sold wholesale and retail by
17—tf THOMAS TOLMAN & SON